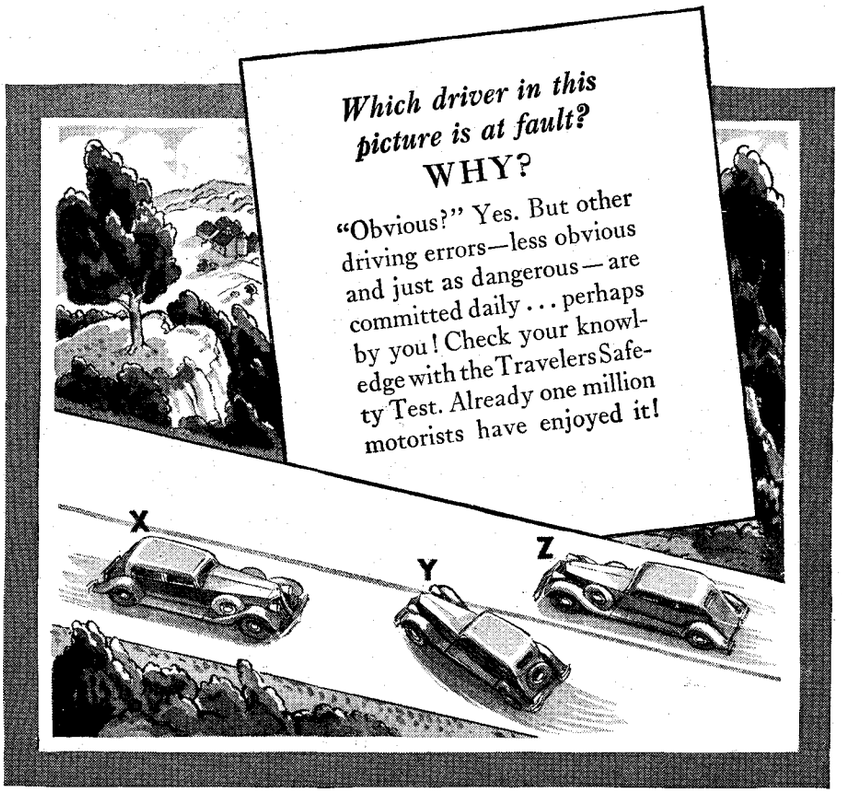
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The Literary Digest

for May 19, 1934

VOLUME 117 NUMBER 20

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ARTHUR S. DRAPER, *Editor*

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The Lexicographer's Easy Chair

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers who require immediate attention will receive it if they enclose a stamped return envelop. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

appreciation.—"E. M. E.," Council Bluffs, Ia.—The definition indicates that *appreciation* commands the genitival *of;* but in the sense, "increase in price or value," it may be followed by *in*. One says, an appreciation *of* home, *of* character, *of* or *in* real estate.

bank.—"E. M. H.," Dwight, Ill.—The origin of the word *bank* as the place of business of a money-dealer is obscure. In that use the first appearance of the word in English was in the last quarter of the 15th century. Etymologists believe it to have been derived from the earlier *banca (banck, bannk, bancke, banke*, as alternate spellings), meaning bench or shelf, a sense that traces back in English to the 11th century.

The older form may have come into the language from the Old French *banc*, from the Italian, Spanish, or Portuguese *banco*, or from the Teutonic *bank*. The assumption is that the money-changer's bench, shelf, table, or stall, to which the meaning of the word was gradually extended, became ultimately the name of his trade and of his place of business. This assumption is strengthened by the definition in Cotgrave's French-English Dictionary (1611): "*Banque*, a banke, where money is let out to use: or lent, or returned by exchange: also, the table whereon such money is told."

Janet.—"C. W.," Los Angeles, Calif.—*Janet* is pronounced either with the stress on the first syllable—*jan'et*—or on the second—*ja-net'*. The former is customary in England, and is now superseding the latter in the United States.

learn by heart.—"B. F. S.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—According to Vizetelly, *How to Use English*, "the origin of this phrase may be traced to 'learning by rote,' that is, by repeating words or sounds as a means of learning them, without paying attention to their meanings, as distinguished from 'to memorize or learn by noting the meanings of the words, and thereby using the head.'

"The literary record of the phrase dates from Chaucer's time (1374), and usage has been steady thence to our own time. *Learn by rote* is of earlier date by about half a century."

Petticoat Lane.—"H. L. B.," San Benito, Tex.—*Petticoat Lane*, London, was so named in the 17th century when a colony of French weavers was established there. Before that time it was known as *Hog Lane*. From about 1830 to the present time it has been known as *Middlesex Street*. It extended north from High Street, Whitechapel, to Widegate Street, Bishopsgate. For many years it has been a Jewish quarter, and is known chiefly as a second-hand clothing market.

Whither Russia?

Are people happy in Russia? Will there be war? Is religion banned? Answers—full, fair and uncensored—to these and other questions are given in a series of revealing articles beginning May 28 in The Christian Science Monitor.

Russia: Without Benefit of Censor

By W. H. Chamberlin

During his ten years in Moscow, as correspondent of the Monitor, Mr. Chamberlin has earned a world-wide reputation for accuracy and reliability. Now leaving Russia for a new post, he writes, for the first time, without official restrictions. His purpose is neither to condemn nor to praise, but to understand Russia. Some of the articles: Daily Life Inside the Soviets; Government by Propaganda; How Do the Communists Hold Their Power; The Ordeal of the Russian Peasants.

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IT DARES TO BE DIFFERENT

The task which the Monitor has set itself of serving the ideas of justice and international coöperation seems more necessary than ever before. —*Le Temps, Paris.*

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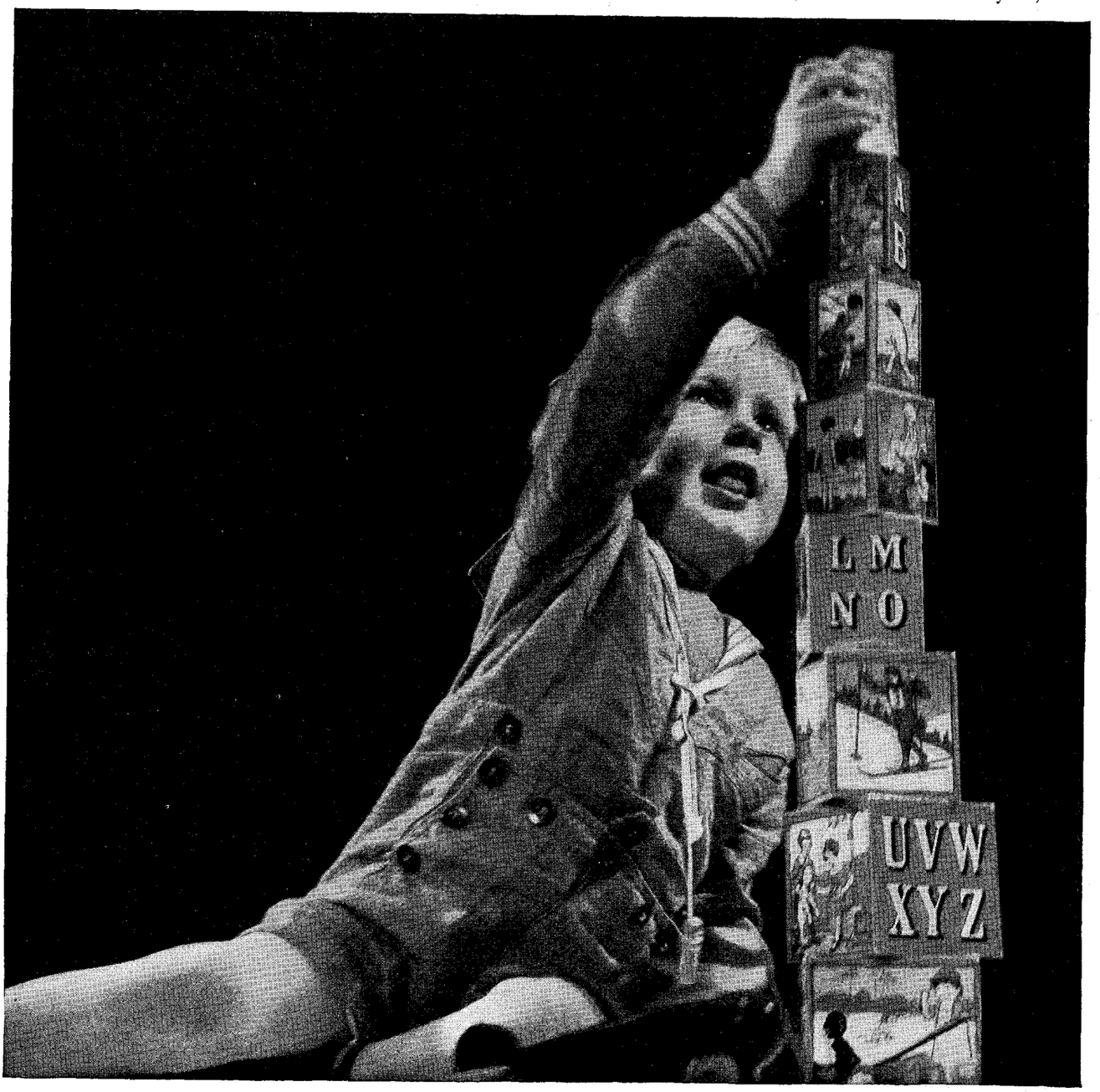

THE INSTINCT TO BUILD is resistless. As children, with unskilled fingers we patiently pile blocks one upon another, undeterred by repeated failure . . . interested only in how high we can reach. As men, we are still building . . . factories, stores, institutions, homes.

We have learned that the higher we build, the more secure must be the foundation . . . not only in construction but in protection against ordinary hazards. In seeking safety from loss by fire, wind, theft, etc., happily there is available the security of dependable insurance. Since 1792, thousands of property owners have enjoyed the unfailing protection of this oldest American fire and marine insurance company, which today has a Surplus to Policyholders of over $45,000,000.

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NEW YORK The Literary Digest May 19, 1934

Roosevelt Leads in Three Eastern States

Early Digest *Returns in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania Give New Deal 29,724 "Yes" Ballots Against 15,185 "No"*

ON this page appears an initial tabulation of the first fragmentary returns in THE LITERARY DIGEST's national straw poll for or against the acts and policies "on the whole" of the Roosevelt Administration's first year.

It would be rash to jump to the conclusion that the ultimate verdict of the referendum of 15,000,000 ballots, now in process of distribution over the entire country, is foreshadowed in this handful of early returns. The complexion of the poll this week may be transformed at any moment during succeeding weeks, as the return tide of ballots swells by degrees to its full strength and all the States contribute their quotas to the tabulation.

First Report *Literary Digest* Nation-Wide Poll on Roosevelt's Policies

State	Total Votes To Date	Vote Yes in Support of Roosevelt's Policies	Vote No Against Roosevelt's Policies	Analysis of How Voters in This Poll Voted in 1932 and How They Vote Now: Voted for Roosevelt in 1932 — Now Vote Yes	No	Total	Voted for Hoover in 1932 — Now Vote Yes	No	Total	Voted for Others Than Roosevelt or Hoover in 1932 — Now Vote Yes	No	Total	Did Not Vote in 1932 — Now Vote Yes	No	Total
New York...	39,445	26,506	12,939	18,242	4,302	22,544	5,336	7,435	12,771	1,868	632	2,500	1,060	570	1,630
New Jersey..	4,054	2,322	1,732	1,334	382	1,716	763	1,250	2,013	153	40	193	72	60	132
Pennsylvania	1,410	896	514	573	111	684	256	375	631	38	11	49	29	17	46
Totals....	44,909	**29,724**	**15,185**	20,149	4,795	24,944	6,355	9,060	15,415	2,059	683	2,742	1,161	647	1,808

Nevertheless the figures of the accompanying table will be studied with speculative interest, especially in the light of the Presidential election figures of 1932.

This first report embraces 44,909 ballots, of which 39,445 are from New York State, 4,054 from New Jersey, and 1,410 from Pennsylvania. In the aggregate they are divided thus:

"Yes"—29,724; "No"—15,185.

In other words, 29,724 "approve on the whole the acts and policies of Roosevelt's first year" (to quote the ballot) while 15,185 register their disapproval.

Returns by Percentages

Translating the totals into percentages, one finds the New Deal scoring 66.19 per cent. against the opposition's 33.81 per cent. in the three States as far as they had been canvassed when the tabulation was made. The percentages in the three States separately work out like this:

STATE	"YES"	"NO"
New York	67.20 per cent.	32.80 per cent.
New Jersey ...	57.28 per cent.	42.72 per cent.
Pennsylvania ..	63.55 per cent.	36.45 per cent.

Turning to the election totals of 1932 as given by *The World Almanac*, and reducing them to percentages, one finds that Roosevelt and Hoover (leaving out the minor candidates) scored as follows in these three States:

STATE	ROOSEVELT	HOOVER
New York	53.33 per cent.	40.76 per cent.
New Jersey ...	49.49 per cent.	47.58 per cent.
Pennsylvania ..	45.32 per cent.	50.84 per cent.

Finally, in the popular vote of the country at large, Roosevelt's 22,821,857 was equivalent to 57.32 per cent. of the total (39,816,522), while Hoover's 15,761,841 represented 39.59 per cent.

It is in the light of these figures that THE LITERARY DIGEST advises its readers to suspend judgment as to the continuance of Mr. Roosevelt's high score of 66.19 per cent. in the present slight and sketchy initial report of the poll. Strange coincidences bob up in the handling of numbers. Some chance as rare as a "perfect hand" at bridge may have given the President in this straw poll, up to date, the appearance of a proportional lead far exceeding that of his landslide in 1932.

The balloting opponents of the New Deal are expressing their hostility with a vigor which suggests a hot and well-matched fight. Their letters breathe determination. Some of them scribble pungent comments on their ballots. "I am living in a new Russia," writes one. Others tax the President with unduly favoring capital. There are many such contradictions:

"Am in favor of impeaching Roosevelt."

"Very definite Fascistic policy, with labor squelched (company unions.)"

"He is giving labor too much rope."

"One year proves beyond doubt that Herbert Hoover was the only man who understood our troubles and the only man that knew the best way out."

"He hasn't gone far enough. He's letting things slip back to where they were."

"He should grab the capitalistic bull by the horns instead of grabbing him by his tail."

But the "No" voters are not the only ones to scribble on their ballots. "He is the twentieth century savior to all Americans," exclaims one. Others strike the same note, which sounds like an echo from the days of Theodore Roosevelt's Progressives. Thus:

"Lincoln unshackled human slaves and freed America. Roosevelt is trying to lighten economic chains—and save America. The latter is the more difficult task, and he can only do his best."

"Thank God that the U. S. at last has a great leader!"

"Roosevelt only man since Lincoln really for the people."

Some even feel it disloyal to pass judgment, because "Our President should have the backing of all in his mighty efforts without question," as one of these puts it.

"Yes, after voting Republican for twenty years," wrote another. And still another:

"I am the Republican who wouldn't vote for Hoover, but was fool enough to think that Roosevelt lacked guts. He gets my vote in '36."

No Appeal From Findings

Newspaper comment is as mixed as that of the ballots. An Independent-Democratic point of view is that of the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch:*

"Now we're going to hear from the people through that experienced and capable examiner, THE LITERARY DIGEST. From THE DIGEST's findings there is really no appeal. It will be recalled that while the politicians were still serenading prohibition, THE DIGEST went out into the highways and byways and brought back the Eighteenth Amendment's shroud. Public opinion's verdict on the New Deal will presently be rendered."

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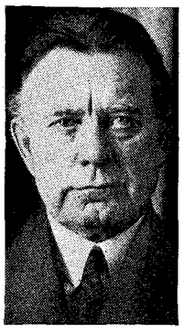
Silver to the Fore as Congress Nears End

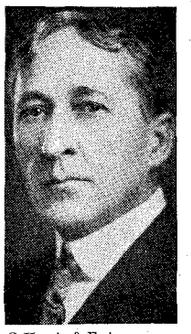
Many Other Important Public Questions, Including Stock Exchange Regulation, Tariff, And Loans to Industry Appear Likely of Settlement in the Adjournment Rush

MANY long-pending public questions were settled or brought nearer to settlement last week as Congress started a rush toward adjournment. The feeling of the Senators and Representatives duplicates the feeling of the American people—all of them have been passengers on the Ship of State for many months, and now they are anxious to disembark and devote themselves to their own individual businesses.

Wide World



Acme



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Prominent in the Silver Bloc: Senators Elmer Thomas, Democrat, of Oklahoma; William E. Borah, Republican, of Idaho; William H. King, Democrat, of Utah, and Burton K. Wheeler, Democrat, of Montana

For most of the legislators this means devoting themselves to the business of being renominated and reelected. Nominating primaries already are well under way and on November 6 the people will choose a third of the Senate and an entire House. In preparation for the coming campaign, in which they hope to regain ground their party lost in 1932, members of the Republican National Committee will meet in Chicago on June 5, accept the resignation of Everett Sanders, who has been chairman for the last two years, and probably name his successor.

Key Made of Silver

To borrow a phrase from Washington correspondence in *The Christian Science Monitor*, it seemed last week as if the key to Congressional adjournment were made of silver. Agitation for the remonetization of silver, one of the oldest of long-lived legislative subjects, has been growing rapidly in recent weeks and members of the Congressional Silver Bloc, tho eager to leave Washington, hate to go until something is done for the white metal.

The more extreme proposals of the Silverites find no favor with President Roosevelt, but he has not closed the door against silver legislation of any sort.

Instead, searching for a compromise with the Silver Bloc, he has held a series of conferences with its representatives. One of the meetings was held on the train taking the President to New York to attend the funeral of William H. Woodin, former Secretary of the Treasury.

A White House statement revealed that the discussions had centered on two points: "The ultimate objective or national policy of having 25 per cent. of the monetary value of the metallic reserves of the country in the form of silver," and "the possibility of nationalizing silver in the same manner in which gold has already been nationalized through the purchase of existing free stocks at a limited price."

As the Associated Press pointed out, "Nationalization of silver, if realized, will not take away the baby's silver spoon. Nor does it mean losing the candlestick wedding present or silver cocktail shaker . . . What would be taken in by the Treasury primarily under nationalization would be some 200,000,000 to 250,000,000 ounces of floating silver which has no immediate commercial or trade earmark. This is mostly in bar form."

Silver certificates would be issued against the purchased silver, thus inflating the currency to some extent.

The President has laid down certain principles to which any silver bill must conform if it is to receive his signature. In essentials, it must be permissive rather than mandatory. That is, Congress can outline a national policy in a silver bill, but it must merely authorize, not require, the President to take steps toward bimetalism.

Familiar Strategy

In this many commentators saw President Roosevelt employing his familiar strategy of heading off an extreme measure by accepting a moderate one. "Under such terms," said *The Christian Science Monitor's* Washington correspondent, "he could agree to build a silver bridge to the moon without damage, for he would start construction only when, as and if possible."

The measure for the regulation of the stock exchanges, another subject which has been before Congress for months, was propelled far along its path toward the statute books. When the House passed it by a vote of 280 to 84, leaving no doubt of its popularity in Congress, it was immediately taken up in the Senate.

Senator Duncan U. Fletcher, Democrat, of Florida, and Chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, explained that the purposes of the bill were "to correct abuses we know to exist; to restore public confidence in the financial markets of the country; to prevent excessive speculation to the injury of agriculture, commerce, and industry; to outlaw manipulations and unfair practices and combinations to exploit the public and misrepresent values, such as pools and wash sales, fictitious transactions and the like."

He denounced the assertion that the bill would bring more than 450,000 business firms under the "strangling regulation" of a Federal bureau. "Simply a terroristic exaggeration to frighten little business into pulling out of the fire the chestnuts of big business and the New York Stock Exchange," he said.

There were many complaints that the bill's provisions were too tight to afford business reasonable comfort, but no signs that they would be loosened. Congress showed its sentiment toward stock-market regulation clearly, not only in the one-sided House vote, but again when thirty Senators voted unsuccessfully to ban trading on margin entirely.

Step in Debt Problem

On the other hand, there was a disposition to relax provisions of the Securities Act of 1933, which requires new issues to be registered with the Federal Trade Commission and provides heavy penalties for misstatements or omissions. Many business men have declared this act an obstacle to the flow of savings into private enterprise. Senator Fletcher introduced a number of amendments to liberalize it.

A third public question, one that has agitated Congress since the war, took a step, tho a very short step, toward settlement when the President announced that he would send a message to Congress on war debts and when Attorney-General Homer S. Cummings, interpreting the new Johnson law, indicated which nations were and which were not in default on their obligations to the United States.

Meanwhile, several other measures were swept along in the breeze as Congress thundered into the home-stretch. Republicans in the Senate admitted that the tariff bill, which has already been passed by the House and which gives the President power

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to conclude trade treaties and to raise or lower customs duties, is certain of enactment. Bills enabling the Federal Reserve Banks and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make direct loans to industry also moved forward toward the President's desk. So, too, did a handful of anti-crime bills, which had been sleeping in committee until awakened by the latest exploits of "John the Killer" Dillinger.

Two measures, of more or less ancient vintage, were disposed of when they received the President's signature. One, the tax bill, is designed to increase Federal revenues by $417,000,000 annually. The second, the sugar bill, puts that commodity under government control.

Estimating sugar consumption in the United States at 6,542,000 short tons, it allots 1,550,000 short tons to the American beet-sugar industry and 260,000 to the Louisiana and Florida sugar-cane growers. To compensate them for reducing their output, it makes sugar a basic commodity and authorizes a processing tax on it from which they will be paid benefits.

Returning to Normal

That part of the American market not already assigned to domestic producers will be divided among Cuba, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the Philippines, and the Virgin Islands, at the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture. At the same time, the tariff duty on imported sugar is lowered by 25 per cent. and the processing taxes are restricted to the amount of this reduction.

"This means that the processing or compensatory taxes will not increase, in themselves, the price to be paid by the ultimate consumers, and, at the same time, our own sugar producers will have the opportunity to obtain, in the form of benefit payments, a fairer return from their product," President Roosevelt explained after he had signed the bill.

The tendency of affairs to return to normal was strikingly symbolized when Army pilots, surrendering the stick to commercial flyers, stepped out of the job of carrying air-mail which they assumed in late February. The commercial air-lines are operating under temporary contracts. Both the House and the Senate have passed bills providing for an investigation into the entire subject of American aviation and the awarding of one-year air-mail contracts to private companies while the inquiry is being conducted.

Sowing His Wild Votes
—Cargill in the Asheville *Citizen*

It even seemed as if the trend toward getting things settled and out of the way had reached the judicial branch of the Government as well as the legislative and executive branches. The long-delayed Federal case against Samuel Insull finally was opened in Chicago, and in Pittsburgh a Federal grand jury made short work of the Government's charge that Andrew W. Mellon, former Secretary of the Treasury, "unlawfully, willfully, knowingly, feloniously and fraudulently did attempt to defeat and evade an income tax upon his net income for the calendar year 1931."

"Not a true bill," the grand jury decided, and a year-old case came to a close.

In one sense, Republicans regret these proceedings against Mr. Mellon, but, in another sense, some hail them as furnishing strong Republican material for the fall campaign. The first guns already are sounding.

"The attempt of Roosevelt the Second to persecute citizens of the United States for political reasons is in keeping with Communistic policies," said Senator Thomas D. Schall, Republican, of Minnesota, adding: "I refer to the failure of Roosevelt the Second to indict Andrew W. Mellon." In his opinion, "This case should be almost as big a boomerang as the unconstitutional cancellation of air-mail contracts and is the beginning of the end of the attempt to Sovietize the United States."

The Political Situation

Many other similar subjects are likely to figure in the political oratory as stump-speakers begin viewing with alarm or pointing with pride.

"Bitter contest over the recovery program is expected to feature the political campaign next fall, according to Washington observers," the New York *Journal of Commerce* noted. "Already the Republicans are gathering ammunition for the fray. The chief objects for attack will be the pending stock-market control bill, the securities registration law, the tariff program, cancellation of air-mail contracts, strictures of the NRA and burdens of the AAA and the banking laws. Politicians forecast one of the bitterest fights in the history of the country."

As soon as the meeting of the Republican National Committee was announced, Republican newspapers began describing the type of man the party must have as chairman if it is to make an effective campaign. Not a few Democratic newspapers joined them, declaring that the Republican party now is in a minority and that a strong minority party is necessary in our political system.

Thus the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* declared: "All indications are that the star of Democracy is rising higher and higher. Roosevelt has revivified his party. The people believe in his liberalism and are following his leadership. There is little doubt in the minds of political observers that he will remain firmly at the helm in Washington until 1941. However, there should always be a check on the dominant party. Without new leadership the Republicans likely will not be able to act in this capacity."

Some Folks Never Know When To Go Home
—Patton in the Dallas *Journal*

From a multitude of Republican commentators came the advice that young blood be injected into the party leadership. "A young middle-of-the-road man for chairman" was the prescription of several Republican newspapers.

The Boston *Transcript*, for example, said: "To place at the head of that committee a man known to be unequivocally opposed to all the works of the present Administration would be poor political strategy. To select a radical of the La Follette type, in the hope of stealing Democratic thunder, would be equally mistaken."

The country, it continued, is already critical of many of the New Deal policies "and it will support the party which will most intelligently study them and bring forth a second New Deal that will stand the test of experience."

Postponement Urged

But the Boston *Herald*, also Republican, believes that the selection of a successor to Chairman Sanders should be postponed.

"The party has not half recovered from the experience of November, 1932," it says. "It is gaining cohesiveness and unity only slowly, it is all but leaderless, and it does not know at present specifically what or precisely whom it needs. . . . The Congressional Campaign Committee can take care of the 1934 situation adequately. The 1936 chairman should reflect the 1936 candidate and issues, which are not yet discernible."

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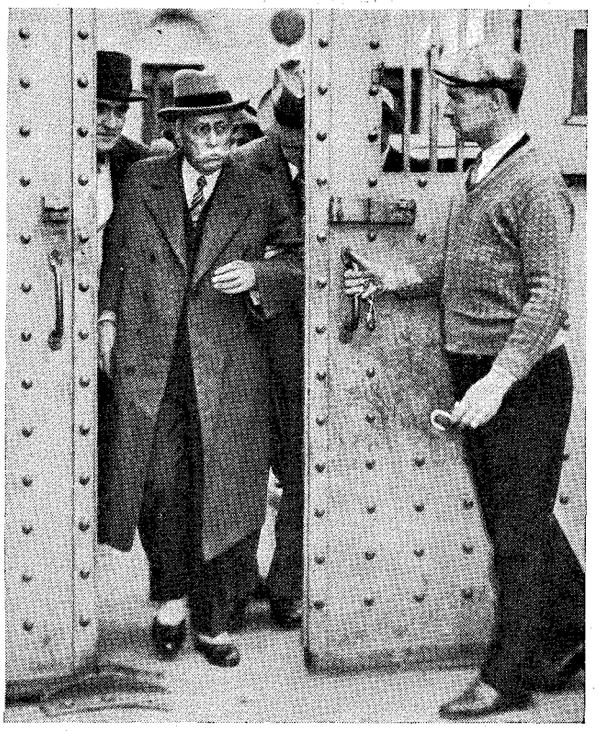
"Insullism" and "Other People's Money"

Former Utilities Czar, Returned to Chicago After European Wanderings, Faces Court Fight "for Vindication" on Charges of Fraud in Collapse of Power Empire

SAMUEL INSULL once casually remarked to Prof. William Z. Ripley of Harvard University, that he was "personally responsible for one thousand million dollars of other people's money." That was when "Insullism" was a word to revere from one end of the land to the other, before the dramatic collapse of the Insull public utilities empire which had extended into thirty-two States, into Mexico and Canada, and had served a population of 11,000,000 persons.

The Insull odyssey—his wanderings in Europe and fight against extradition to this country—are well known by now to newspaper readers. His return from Turkey, on May 7, aboard the liner *Exilona*, was a major event for the daily press. Tugs and air-planes filled with reporters surrounded the boat and Mr. Insull, who formerly was accustomed to shake his gold-headed cane angrily at photographers, graciously consented to pose innumerable times in innumerable ways. To the army of newspaper reporters he handed a typewritten statement, a statement which his son, Samuel, Jr., had prepared for his father on his way to New York to meet the boat.

"I am back in America to make the most important fight of my life—not only for freedom, but for complete vindication," said the statement.



Wide World

Samuel Insull passes through the iron gates of Cook County Jail in Chicago. He was later released on bail

"Two years ago, when I left this country, there were no charges against me . . ."

"I have erred, but my greatest error was in underestimating the effect of the financial panic on American securities, and, particularly, on the companies I was working so hard to build.

"I worked with all my energies to save those companies. I made mistakes, but they were honest mistakes. They were errors in judgment, but not dishonest manipulations."

Editorial writers jumped on the first paragraph of the statement in a rush to point out to Mr. Insull that he was not back in America on his own volition, but had been brought back forcibly. "Why in the name of honesty," asked the Hartford *Courant*, "did he have to skulk abroad for two years, and why would he still be beyond the reach of the law had he had his way?" While Insull is entitled to trial in court, the Pittsburgh *Post-Gazette* said, "there are circumstances that keep his statement from being impressive. . . . Everyone knows that he did not come back voluntarily to make his fight for vindication.'" The Boston *Transcript* added that Insull's explanation "would be more impressive if the last stages of the Insull odyssey were not still fresh in the public mind."

When the private car the Government had hired to transport Insull from the Eastern seaboard arrived in Chicago, the seventy-four-year-old empire-builder was taken to court. Bail was set at $200,000. The Insulls, senior and junior, and their attorney, objected to the size, and said they could not raise that amount, but the court held firm. Insull went to jail and was placed in the hospital ward. Last week, however, Insull, Jr., raised the $200,000 bail required for the Federal charges and $50,000 for State charges, and Mr. Insull went free until time for the trial.

Faces Many Charges

Mr. Insull faces many charges. The first is that of mail fraud. He is accused with seventeen other defendants and the charge contains twenty-five counts, with a prison term of five years and a fine of $10,000 possible under each. The Government charges that Mr. Insull, his son, and brother, Martin Insull, and associates, used the mails to defraud by selling securities of the Corporation Securities Company through the mails as good and safe investments at a time when they knew the securities were not sound. Another criminal charge is that he mishandled a total of approximately $150,000,000 in money belonging to half a million investors.

Also, the Federal Government claims he owes half a million dollars on a note held by the Government, and that he owes $199,000 in income tax. Then there are hundreds of creditors and investors waiting for a chance to seek restitution of their funds in civil suits.

Martin Insull was extradited from Canada recently, but he can be tried on only one of three indictments against him, for Canada agreed to extradition on only the charge of embezzlement. The case of Samuel Insull is different. Using the mails for fraud is not an extraditable offense in most countries. Had he been extradited from Greece, he could have been tried only on a charge of fraudulent bankruptcy which the Federal Government has preferred against him. Insull was deported from Turkey as an undesirable alien, which leaves the Government free—barring any unseen legal technicalities—to try him on any and all counts.

Investors lost $750,000,000 in the Insull crash. At the height of the boom, the empire was rated at the enormous figure of $2,000,000,000. More than 5,000 communities, large and small, were served by Insull properties. It was one of the strongest, most far-flung groups of corporations in the country.

Samuel Insull, born in the squalor of London's East End slums on November 11, 1859, had a startling rise in the world. As a young clerk, he answered an advertisement in a newspaper for a secretary. His employer happened to be an agent of Thomas A. Edison. The lad already had gained experience as a secretary to an English writer and had observed business men while taking dictation in a fashionable London club. His employer was impressed with his work—so much so that young Insull was recommended to Mr. Edison. The latter brought him to America in 1881. In a few years he was directing Edison's affairs, arranging mergers, developing new companies, and studying the technical side of electric power and light. In 1893 he became head of the Chicago Edison Company, and, three years later, he took over the directorship of the Commonwealth Edison Company, in the same city, a rival concern. From then on it was constant expansion until the crash in 1932.

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Press Approves Mellon's Exoneration

Democratic and Republican Papers Virtually Unanimous in Agreeing With Jurors That Attorney-General Failed to Present Evidence for Tax-Evasion Case

"NOT a true bill," decided a Federal grand jury in Pittsburgh, after listening all day to evidence in support of the Government's charge that Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury under Presidents Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover, had "feloniously and fraudulently" attempted to evade payment of $716,144.27 due on his income tax for 1931.

The jury that refused to indict the seventy-nine-year-old multi-millionaire included five laborers, two mechanics, two farmers, two clerks, two engineers, a carpenter, a plumber, and a writer. In other words, as many editors noted, it was not made up of wealthy men, or financiers. "The large outstanding fact," remarked the Portland *Oregonian* (Rep.), "is that a grand jury of such men as have little reason to love the rich tossed the Government's complaint into the discard with a vigor that constitutes rebuke." And the Omaha *World-Herald* (Ind.) pointed out that, "since the accused person is not permitted to make his defense in grand jury hearings, it is fair to presume that the result constitutes a clean bill of health for Mr. Mellon." This interpretation seems to be the prevailing one in the editorial columns of the nation's press, regardless of political affiliations.

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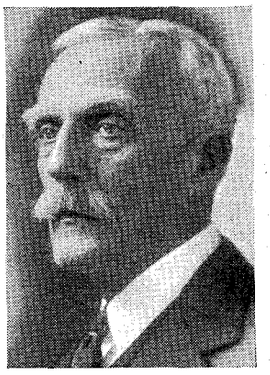

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(Left to right) Attorney-General Homer S. Cummings, and Andrew W. Mellon, former Secretary of the Treasury

Many Republican papers went farther and echoed Mr. Mellon's charge that in the handling of this case Attorney-General Homer S. Cummings played "politics of the crudest sort." "The cheapest kind of political claptrap," declared the Cheyenne *Tribune-Leader*. "The charges were a purely political attempt to smear a prominent member of the Republican party for a purely partizan purpose," affirmed the Los Angeles *Times*. The Reno *Evening Gazette* characterized it as "in effect a political prosecution," and the Boise *Statesman* remarked: "The Democrats have lost a campaign issue." The Boston *Evening Transcript* called it "a case of inexcusable persecution." Even the Democratic Birmingham *Age-Herald* agreed that "the Attorney-General's office in Washington has committed a serious blunder."

Believing that the reaction of the nation's press to this case might throw an interesting side-light on the present temper of the public, THE LITERARY DIGEST asked a group of representative newspapers for their opinions. Some of their replies are quoted above. Others follow:

Chicago Tribune (Ind.)—"The public has no means of knowing the truth, but it must accept the conclusion that the Government couldn't make its case before its own grand jury. Mr. Cummings's procedure in using the jury is not fully explained."

Cleveland Plain Dealer (Dem.)—"The former Secretary of the Treasury comes out of the experience with greater credit than his Federal prosecutor can claim.

"In the nature of the case, a grand jury investigation should be as nearly secret as circumstances permit. For the Attorney-General to announce beforehand that he would seek a criminal indictment against a citizen, eminent, or inconspicuous, is to brand him with suspicion without giving him a chance to defend himself."

St. Louis Post-Dispatch (Ind.-Dem.)—"The result is a fortunate thing for the country. An indictment, tho no proof of guilt, would have left the country poorer morally at a time and in circumstances when it is morally none too rich. It is a happy ending for Mr. Mellon, for the Administration, and for the country."

Nashville Tennessean (Dem.)—"The showdown was desired by Mr. Mellon as much as it was by any of his enemies. He had repeatedly sought to have the case, which has been aired publicly more than once, brought before a court in order that his name might be cleared. That has been done, and Mr. Mellon's record for honesty must now stand unquestioned."

Columbus Ohio State Journal (Rep.)—"Mr. Mellon's exoneration is a victory for the fair-play spirit of America."

Seattle Times (Ind.)—"Fair-minded Americans hope that President Roosevelt does not share, much less encourage, the bitterness against men associated with the Hoover Administration which has been shown by members of his Cabinet."

Hartford Courant (Rep.)—"The outcome indicates that the public is far less inclined than it was to believe any bad thing that could be said of a man of wealth."

Des Moines Register (Ind.)—"The Mellon income tax exposure has refused to explode."

Indianapolis News (Ind.)—"The failure of the Government to hold the entire matter in confidence until it was sure it could obtain an indictment lends an unwholesome element of political significance to the episode."

New York Times (Ind.-Dem.)—"If the Attorney-General had in his possession really conclusive evidence and had gone with it to the grand jury without his own thundering in the index, no one would have complained. But the procedure which he elected to follow had the effect of fixing temporarily a stigma upon Mr. Mellon."

Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger (Ind.)—"The case against Mr. Mellon may be considered closed."

Manchester Union-Leader (Ind.)—"The refusal of the grand jury to bring an indictment is a complete vindication."

Minneapolis Journal (Ind.-Rep.)—"It would seem to exonerate Mr. Mellon."

Washington Post (Ind.)—"The seriousness of this procedure is that it will raise in the minds of justice-loving Americans of both parties in all sections a question concerning the way that justice is being administered by the present Administration."

Detroit Free Press (Ind.-Rep.)—"The action of the grand jury deserves applause and appreciation."

Milwaukee Journal (Ind.)—"The incident helps to build faith in the processes of a democracy."

Charleston News and Courier (Dem.)—"The indictment should not have been handed out."

Baltimore Sun (Ind.-Dem.)—"The swing of the political pendulum away from Mellonism is not to be taken as an excuse for persecution, or anything that savors of persecution."

Atlanta Constitution (Dem.)—"Altho Mr. Mellon has, during the past year, been the target of much criticism, it is evident that much of it was political."

Richmond Times-Dispatch (Ind.-Dem.)—"Presumably the case now is closed. A cross-section of the public is always inclined to be skeptical, but the fairer group of Americans we believe will accept the 'not a true bill' report as the proper finding in this case."

Wilmington Evening Journal (Ind.)—"The refusal of the Pittsburgh grand jury to indict Andrew W. Mellon warrants speculation as to just what evidence the Government believed it had in support of the accusation."

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What the Roosevelt Birthday Million Will Do

Fund Raised at 5,000 Celebrations in President's Honor Will Aid Infantile Paralysis Sufferers at Warm Springs and Elsewhere

Scores of thousands of Americans who danced, applauded or looked on at the five thousand Roosevelt birthday balls on January 30 were doing more than paying honor to a beloved First Citizen of the Land. They were, as the President himself said over the radio that night, providing for "the care and cure of crippled children in every corner of this kindly land." Now they know with some certainty what they were doing for "the stricken ones of our great national family."

Last week President Roosevelt, at the White House, held in his hand a check for $1,003,030.08, representing the receipts from those dances. It was a very special check engraved on parchment, a yard long and half a yard wide. After thanking the committee for its work in organizing the birthday balls, the President told what would be done with the money. He explained that there are probably 200,000 people in this country suffering to some extent from the effects of poliomyelitis, or infantile paralysis. He called attention to the long period following the acute stage of the disease, during which specialized treatment is necessary to restore the cripple "to useful citizenship." He recognized that other institutions had done their full share, but that the work at the Georgia Warm Springs had made Americans more aware of the problems created "by this dread disease," and that the Georgia institution had become a center of interest in connection with infantile paralysis.

What the Money Will Do

Then he told what would be done with the money:

"I. A $100,000 fund to stimulate and further the meritorious work being done in the field of infantile paralysis. It is the present intention that this fund will be used in connection with work done elsewhere than at Warm Springs so that the greatest encouragement may be given to others interested in this problem.

"II. A $650,000 fund for the furtherance of the present work done by the Foundation's institution at Warm Springs, Georgia, enabling it to help coordinate the efforts of all engaged in this work. For instance, there can be no doubt that great good will come from any system which permits not only of the exchange of data and information, but also of doctors, physical-therapists, and visiting nurses, to the end that the best types of care developed anywhere will become the common knowledge and practise of all.

"III. A fund of $253,030.08 for building, maintenance and contingencies of the Foundation."

Irrespective of political points of view, or opinions as to the Roosevelt policies, the press took the occasion again to acclaim Franklin D. Roosevelt as a great humanitarian. It was remembered how the President's own fight against the effects of the disease had steeled him for greater endeavors and given him a capacity for great achievement which probably would never have been his had he not passed under the shadow of disaster and fought his way back to a strenuous career of public service. Mr. Roosevelt contributed largely of his own funds to build up the Warm Springs Foundation and now his fellow-countrymen have come to help him. One editorial paragraph is sufficient to typify press sentiment; it comes from the Boston *Herald*, which happens to be a Republican newspaper:

"Fate may deal Mr. Roosevelt some cruel blows, or may elevate him to a unique place among world statesmen. Whatever happens to him, the realization that has made it possible for the helpless to walk, the despondent to rejoice, the poor to get the same ministrations as the rich, will probably be as fine a memory to him as his elevation to the Presidency. The doctors have not been able to conquer the dread disease. The million-dollar fund, however, will ease the load of many a weary mortal until that bright day dawns."

Immigration Below Quotas

Immigration into this country has fallen far below the legal total to about 7 or 8 per cent. of the quota allowances, according to John F. Simmons, Chief of the Visa Division of the State Department, testifying at a hearing on the modification of immigration restrictions. In 1933 immigrants entering this country numbered 23,068 as against the 141,000 in 1930, 98 per cent. of the legal quota for all nations.

The annual allowance for Germany is 25,000, but from July 1, 1933, to March 31, 1934, only 2,760 German immigrants had entered this country. This decrease, according to Mr. Simmons, has been due to less demand for visas by Germans, rather than to any refusals by the German Government to issue visas. German political refugees in other countries of Europe have amounted to only 10 per cent. of the total German applicants for visas.

Five bills have been introduced to modify existing immigration restrictions. Critics hope for the removal of the laws permitting the separation of families, which often occurs under present conditions. Under the new regulations, aliens serving court sentences could be expelled by immigration officials, but political refugees, entering the country on visas, might obtain citizenship. Humanizing the immigration laws was assailed by labor organizations, such as the American Federation of Labor, which fear an increase in unemployment.

Army's Air-Mail Experience An Aid to National Defense

The Army Air Corps' experience in carrying the air-mail in the recent emergency will greatly benefit the air force and national defense, in the opinion of Postmaster-General James A. Farley. In a letter to Maj.-Gen. Benjamin D. Foulois, Chief of the Air Corps, in connection with the resumption of air-mail carrying by private companies on May 8, the Postmaster-General expressed appreciation for the "splendid cooperation rendered by the Army" in stepping in and providing service when the old air-mail contracts were annulled.

"The country and the Congress will, without doubt, give a more adequate support to the Army, will see to it that it has the most modern equipment obtainable, and that sufficient funds are provided for the flyers to have the additional hours of flying which have so long been needed," he wrote.

"I noticed in to-day's newspapers that the last plane bringing mail from Oakland, California, to Newark, New Jersey, made the remarkable record of fourteen hours eight minutes elapsed time; altho six stops were made to refuel, change mail, or shift planes. This illustrates how well the Army Air Corps was performing its job when it began turning the service back to the commercial carriers.

"It is a notable fact that not a single pound of mail was lost during the time the Army has flown the mail."

Mr. Farley said the postal service was fully aware of the great difficulties which faced the Army at the time it took over the service. This was done, he said, "at the beginning of perhaps the worst and most prolonged season of bad flying weather ever encountered in the country. All of us deeply deplore the accidents which caused the death of several brave Army flyers. We feel that these casualties were due, in large measure, to the extremely bad weather, extending over a period of several weeks, and to the eager desire of the Army flyers to creditably perform the job assigned to them.

"You know how the Post-office Department urged that these flyers not take unnecessary risks, and we know of your numerous orders cautioning against such risks. . . . Regardless of how much we deplore the casualties which, in some cases, resulted in the loss of the lives of pilots, we must admit that the conduct of the flyers indicated their fine courage and dauntless determination."

For the officers and men who composed the ground crews, Mr. Farley continued, "and for the courageous and determined Army flyers, the Department holds the highest admiration and appreciation."

On May 9 the commercial carriers began flying the first of the routes under new contracts, while the remaining routes will be turned over to private companies as soon as bids are received and approved.

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Great Armada Comes East to Salute President

Majestic Battle-Ships, Swift Cruisers and Destroyers, and Zooming Planes, to Pass in Review Off New York After Flag-Showing Cruise From Pacific Bases

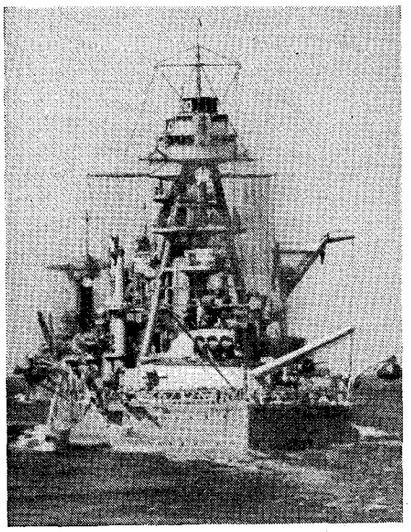
By Hal Hazelrigg

ONE of the greatest peace-time movements ever undertaken by the Navy will reach its climax in New York Harbor on May 31, when President Roosevelt reviews the combined Battle and Scouting Forces of the United States Fleet. For more than a month—in Pacific waters, through the Canal Zone, and into the Caribbean—113 of the Navy's proudest fighting ships, manned by 3,700 officers and 44,000 bluejackets, have churned the seas in almost continual battle-practise. Admiral David Foote Sellers, Commander-in-Chief, is directing the 6,000-mile cruise from the Pacific to the Atlantic coasts, aboard his flag-ship, the *Pennsylvania*.

When the twenty-one-gun Presidential salute bangs out from the turrets of the great armada at Ambrose Lightship, the reverberations will mark the first review in New York waters since Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels met the exultant "Victory Fleet" home from the bleak North Sea, on January 26, 1919. President Wilson reviewed the Pacific Fleet at Seattle on September 13, 1919. President Harding reviewed the Atlantic Fleet at Hampton Roads, Virginia, on April 18, 1921, and the Pacific Fleet at Seattle on July 27, 1923. President Coolidge reviewed the United States (combined) Fleet at Hampton Roads on June 4, 1927, and President Hoover, on May 20, 1930, reviewed the United States Fleet, also off the Virginia Capes.

Entertainment Is Set

Review Day this year will find President Roosevelt awaiting the massive, slate-grey warships aboard the 10,000-ton treaty-cruiser *Indianapolis*, at the harbor's mouth. Accompanying him will be Secretary of the Navy Claude A. Swanson and Admiral William H. Standley, Chief of Naval Operations. Henry L. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, will be aboard the cruiser *Louisville*. All shipping will be at a standstill in the Lower Bay. As the battle-ships' jetting plumes of smoke and creaming wakes near the Battery, all New York, out to see the Fleet, will be able to mingle their shouts with the hysterically-whistling small boats, yachts, and tugs.



Wide World

Pennsylvania, flag-ship of the Fleet, leads battle maneuvers

Mayor LaGuardia's committee, headed by Grover Whalen, who performed the same service as secretary to Mayor Hylan in 1919, will be on hand to receive officers and men. The city has planned a month of entertainment for the sailors, including a large reception and Navy Ball.

The United States Fleet has been in Pacific waters for two years. The Scouting Force, composed of cruisers and destroyers normally at home in Atlantic ports, has based with the Battle Force in the San Pedro-San Diego area since early in 1932.

During the present cruise the heavy battle-ships, in their slow majesty, and the quick, thin-bladed cruisers have serenely met the great, dark storms at sea, never breaking formation. Clean, blue days have found them just the same, obedient to the courses and stratagems of "war" maneuvers.

Off San Pedro, the armada split immediately into two opposing high-seas fleets. The command has rested with senior officers of the units involved in battle-practise—Admiral Joseph Mason Reeves, Commander of Battle Force, as chief of the Blue Fleet, and Vice-Admiral Frank Hardeman Brumby, of the Scouting Force, directing the Brown Fleet. Admiral Sellers, coolly aloof, has watched his tacticians from the flag-bridge of the *Pennsylvania*.

Conditions combining all theoretical possibilities for coast defense and offensive warfare were simulated. With crews at battle stations, the Blue Fleet's "expeditionary force" off Mexico, first repelled attack by the Brown Fleet which, supplemented by the Submarine Force under Rear-Admiral John W. Greenslade, sought to cripple the "enemy" without suffering damage from the latter's heavier guns.

After traversing the Canal in the record time of forty-eight hours and emerging into the Caribbean Sea, the Fleet tackled "Fleet Problem XV." This was based on the hypothesis that enemy forces had occupied United States possessions in the West Indies, and had concentrated strong naval forces there. In some of this tactical practise, Admiral Sellers operated all the fighting ships as a grand high-seas unit against a simulated fleet of equal strength, known as the Grey. The cruise is considered particularly momentous since it has touched naval bases and important strategic points on both coast-lines, at the Canal Zone and in the Caribbean Sea.

Wide World

(Left) Admiral David F. Sellers, Commander-in-Chief, United States Fleet, and Rear-Admiral Charles P. Snyder, Chief of Staff, before recent promotions

Forces Divided Equally

While in the Pacific each division had about equal forces. The aircraft carriers *Saratoga* and *Lexington* participated, one with the Battle Force, the other with the Scouting Force. The air-cruiser *Macon* returned to Sunnyvale, California, as the warships neared Panama Bay, then flew cross-country to moor at Miami, awaiting the Fleet. In the Zone, the Fleet Marine Force, composed mostly of Marines from Quantico, was organized and used in the Caribbean maneuvers as a landing force ready to occupy an advance base under cover of the heavy guns. Twenty-two Marine Corps land planes took off on April 30 from Quantico for a 5,000-mile tactical flight. Their land-based operations since have cooperated with the Fleet far out over the Lesser Antilles.

After completing "Fleet Problem XV" in the Caribbean, the ships based at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, on May 13, whence they will depart on May 25 for New York.

While the war-games were in progress, thousands of persons—the families of offi-

(Continued on page 47)

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Topics of the Day

Manly Chests Will Be in Style at Beach In line with nudist tendencies are recent reports that bathing-suit manufacturers have been discontinuing the making of jerseys for men. In other words, dealers in men's apparel and sporting goods for the most part this summer will sell their masculine customers only trunks or shorts for swimming. The feminine bathing-suit has had its full share of publicity, but now perhaps mere man's beach apparel will share the limelight. It would seem that the manly chest will be quite in fashion—not to say, in the swim.

And speaking of manly chests, a *Financial World* Wall Street commentator has taken the trouble to report that he knows of "one hair-restorer manufacturer who is expecting to do a land-office business with the youngsters who'll try to grow hair on their manly chests."

* * * *

Congressman's Lot Not a Happy One? Representative Wilburn Cartwright, Democrat, of Oklahoma, has picked the wrong time to dwell on the troubles of a Congressman. Because of the shortness of the term, he says, a Congressman is forced to be a walking petition for votes. When he arrives in Washington, hotels and apartment houses boost their rents. When he is at home, he is expected to belong to every lodge and club, contribute to all the churches and charitable organizations and secure a job for every applicant.

It hurts Mr. Cartwright when someone declares that Congressmen get big salaries and live a life of ease. "The Lord forgive them," he exclaims, "for they know not what they say."

"They look at the salary we used to get, $10,000 a year," he remarks. "Such is the life of a Congressman, instead of having a $10,000 job, it actually amounts to about a $3,000 job with sore spots to boot."

Made in the affluent days of 1929, this point might have proved persuasive, but made in frugal 1934 it comes close to disproving Mr. Cartwright's own argument that a Congressman's lot is not a happy one. With or without sore spots, $3,000 jobs, especially when, like Congressmen's jobs, they have liberal perquisites attached, strike most people nowadays as pretty desirable things.

* * * *

Revived Manbote Law Sets Value on a Life Under the old English law of manbote, discarded in the twelfth century, a man guilty of homicide paid pecuniary damages to an overlord for the liege he had killed. Thus was justice served in a day when human life seems to have had a higher monetary value than it has now.

Judge John B. Coyle of White Plains, New York, remembered that ancient law when John J. Ryan pleaded guilty before him to a charge of second degree manslaughter. For twenty-seven years Ryan had had an exemplary record as repairman for the New York Telephone Company. He was highly regarded by the people of Port Chester, where he lived with his wife and three children. A few nights before Christmas he went to do a little drinking with his friend, Charles Francis Hadden.

The men quarreled and fought. Ryan hit and Hadden went down, striking his head against the curb. His skull was fractured, and he died. Saying he was about to do something "a little bit out of the ordinary," Judge Coyle sentenced Ryan to eschew all alcoholic beverages, including beer, for five years, pay the funeral expenses of his victim, and to make weekly payments of $15 to the latter's widow over a period of five years for her support and the maintenance of her three children. If Ryan defaults an alternative sentence of from five to ten years in prison will be imposed. Would a wider application of the old law of manbote in cases of involuntary manslaughter serve society better than Sing Sing?

* * * *

Liquor's Popularity Waning on Broadway? Has repeal really injured rather than assisted the cause of temperance? There have been many statements to that effect in recent weeks. Before concluding that the nation is launched on a bacchanal, however, it might be well to consider a little testimony to the contrary.

If a decline in temperance were evident anywhere, probably it would be most evident on Broadway, New York City's nocturnal playground for visitors from the forty-eight States. Liquor regulations are tolerant there, the atmosphere invites merrymaking and patrons tend to abandon their customary workaday restraints. Yet the fact seems to be that Broadway is sobering up.

At any rate, *Variety* says so, and *Variety* knows Broadway inside out. "B'way Niteries Praying for Good Ol' Prohi Days; Ain't No Drinkin'," proclaims a head-line in this New York weekly which, in an idiom all its own, chronicles developments of the stage, screen and radio worlds. The story beneath the head-line starts: "Folks around Broadway ain't drinking like they used to. Likker wholesalers aver that repeal bids fair to make America far more temperate a nation than ever in the era of Volsteadism's thirteen years."

A small piece of evidence? It is, and it is none too pompously phrased. Nevertheless, it is significant.

Chickens Come Home To Roost, Thief Finds A drowning man catches at a straw, two heads are better than one, and a barking dog never bites. All these things are true, for all these things are proverbs. Despite cynical attacks on them in recent years, proverbs were vindicated triumphantly in a Nebraska test case.

"Chickens come home to roost" was the proverb in question. A farmer of Curtis, Nebraska, was accused of stealing chickens from a neighbor. When he denied it, the police, with touching confidence in proverbial verities, took the chickens to a point half-way between the two farms and released them. They promptly went home to roost in the neighbor's barnyard and the suspect thereupon broke down and confessed.

It was an incident calculated to restore the faith of a skeptical age. Persons who have been putting all their eggs in one basket, changing horses in the middle of streams, or trying to teach old dogs new tricks, will take warning. Persons who have dared to doubt that still waters run deep, that a stitch in time saves nine, that it never rains but it pours, or that a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush, will mend their ways.

On second thought, tho, perhaps they won't. Some of them may point out that a bull actually did invade a china shop in England not long ago and that not a single saucer was broken.

* * * *

Academicians and Chefs Disagree on Tart Sauce In the midst of her political disputes, France has found a counter diversion in a first-class culinary controversy. Such a controversy is no occasion for levity in a land where the gastronomer is king.

The French Academy has lately been revising its dictionary with the inclusion, among other things, of a new definition of the sauce known as *rémoulade*. It is now described as "mayonnaise sauce, containing mustard."

Conceive the outrage! In every previous edition of the Academy's dictionary, going back as far as 1740, *rémoulade* had been defined merely as a "kind of sauce piquante." Thus it antedates mayonnaise, which was not invented until 1756. *Rémoulade* is composed of mustard, salt, vinegar, oil, and sometimes includes parsley, or chopped herbs—but rarely the yolk of egg. And mayonnaise is based on the yolk of egg.

The Federation of Cooks has locked horns with the Academy on the issue and it is hinted darkly that unless the Academy revises its proofs there may be riots.

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At the Observation Post

As Time for War-Debt Payments Nears, Truth of Situation Seems to Be That Borrowers Would Pay, but That the United States Will Not Let Them

"AND what is so rare as a day in June? Then, if ever, come perfect days." So sang James Russell Lowell in the lyric familiar to every school child. But he might have withheld his pen or dipped it in irony had he lived in the post-war era. For on June 15—less than a month from now—the western world will probably have reached its peak of irritability for the year. On that day will fall due all those payments to the United States on account of the war debts, the existence of which has soured international feeling ever since the Armistice silenced the last gun on the Western Front.

The situation this year possesses an added provocation to peevishness in the passage of the Johnson bill. According to this law, sponsored by Senator Hiram Johnson, Republican, of California, and duly signed by the President, no private loans may be made in this country to a government, or any of its subdivisions, which is "in default in the payment of its obligations, or any part thereof, to the Government of the United States."

Several governments have already, on more than one occasion, deliberately declined to meet their debt instalments. France, of course, is the outstanding offender in this category. Others have failed to do so, or, like Russia, have avoided a formal settlement. Still others of late have made merely token payments, including Great Britain, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Latvia, and Lithuania. The only debtor on the whole list with a clean slate is Finland.

The Cummings Interpretation

One would assume, then, that Finland alone among the nineteen nations owing our Government money had permission henceforth to float a bond issue in this country and that the rift separating us from the rest had been permanently widened. But Attorney-General Cummings has interpreted the Johnson act to mean that the token payers mentioned above are not yet in default, that the future status of Russia depends on her willingness to recognize and adjust the Kerensky debt and that the status of other nations now debarred from the American bond market may be altered by fresh settlements. So the act appears more in the nature of a weapon for diplomatic trading purposes than as a reprisal for past delinquencies.

However, the serviceability of the weapon remains at the moment of writing in considerable doubt. Will further token payments be held to avoid default? Apparently not if the President persists in his present attitude, in which case it is the reported purpose of Great Britain and of the other token payers following her lead simply to refuse payment altogether.

Will the new settlement with Finland, if and when it is ratified and reported, encourage them or the nations now definitely on the black list to seek similar modifications of their contracts? Well-informed guessers say no. They can see no blue patch in the clouds ahead.

Of course, by the time this article appears in print they may have been confounded, but, in the meantime, the likelihood that they are right has moved Walter Lippmann to condemn all inter-governmental borrowing as productive of "endless political complications." Even governmental borrowing from private sources in another country, he has pointed out, "has led to no end of trouble in the past. It is his conclusion that "politics and international finance make a bad mixture" and more particularly that "when a government lends, the result is not a financial transaction but a political entanglement."

In the case of the United States the argument against this sort of commitment has its economic side as well. Regardless of all the printer's ink which has been devoted to the subject in the last fifteen years the average mind still fails to comprehend the elementary fact that our foreign debtors in the last analysis can pay us only in goods. What this means is simple enough: they must sell us more in international trade than we sell them, our imports must overbalance our exports, and not in small measure, but in large, considering the enormous size of the total foreign debt, and not for a short period, but for generations.

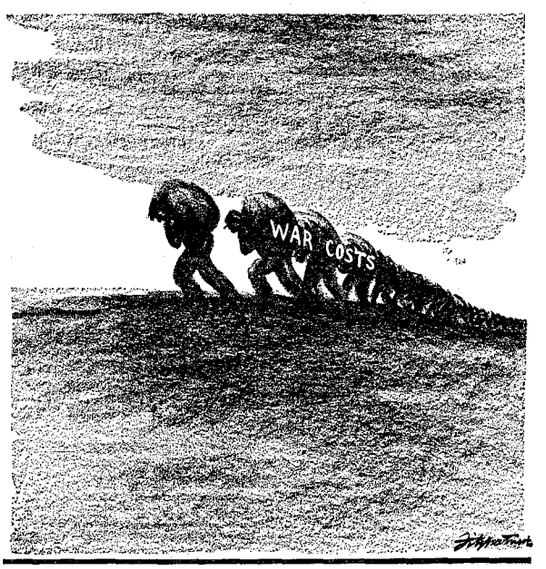
But to receive payment in goods, the only possible form, would require a painful readjustment of our economic structure. We should have to decide whether to abandon our fields and eat foreign food or to shut down a large number of our industrial establishments and consume foreign manufactures or to scrap our merchant marine in favor of foreign bottoms. Very likely all three forms of enterprise would have to suffer.

Senator Hiram Johnson

If we were willing to face such sacrifices nothing would please our debtors more than to pay us in full on every due date, for in so doing their farms would be thriving, their factories humming and their ships multiplying. Over here, on the other hand, the one prosperous class would consist of governmental and foreign security holders while a large part of the rest of the population would be in active revolt against unemployment or vegetating on a dole.

An Ungracious Gesture

Naturally the American people, profoundly democratic, self-reliant, and industrious, refuse to contemplate anything of the kind. Our reaction to the suggestion has long been on record in the ever higher tariff laws passed since the war, in the money spent to aid and protect our agriculture, in the subsidies to build up our merchant marine. The plain truth of the war-debt situation, then, is not that our debtors have been unwilling to pay us. They have been only too willing, while we, tho clamoring for payment, have violently slammed the door to its reception.



This Army Still Marches
— Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*

In the light of this impasse the Johnson act will seem, at first blush, an entirely unfair and illogical piece of legislation. It is in any event an ungracious gesture. But suppose, without relation to the past performance of individual debtors or to the approaching day of settlement, it had simply forbidden the flotation by foreign governments of any further loans in this country. Its result from the point of view of international finance would have been the same, if present prognostications come true, and it might not have lacked justification.

If the American people are to continue their refusal to adjust their economy to the requirements of a creditor nation there can be little sense in permitting them to lend more money abroad, especially to political borrowers.

W. M. H.

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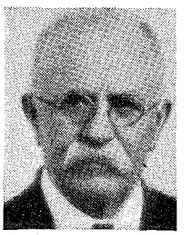
They Stand Out From the Crowd

Eleanor G. Brown of Dayton, Ohio, who has been totally blind since the age of eleven, will receive the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Columbia University in June. Her thesis for her doctorate is "Milton's Blindness," in which she takes issue with Miltonic scholars on their interpretation of his poetry. As a child she attended the Ohio State School for the Blind, and later Ohio State University. She now is forty-six, has taught high school for twenty years, and is believed to be the first woman to earn the doctor's degree while blind.

Wide World

William P. Durfee will celebrate his fiftieth year as dean of Hobart College next month. He is one of the first deans of an American college of liberal arts and was three times acting president of Hobart. Appointed in a period when professors were locked in classrooms and hazing was in its heyday, his geniality and broad tolerance in punishing harmless exuberance won him the affection of undergraduates. A distinguished professor of mathematics, he has been known to add mentally the numbers on a moving freight and announce the total as the caboose went by. "Dean Durf," as he is affectionately known, enjoys taking long walks, but is fondest of working in the garden, dressed in baggy overalls and a flannel shirt.



What's the Name, Please?

Raby—the first flying admiral—nothing intricate: rimes with *baby*.

Leahy—Chief, U. S. Bureau of Navigation—not *lay'ee*, but *lay'hee*.

Banever — Youthful prize-winning painter (p. 24)—

What a man! in the van,
No also ran: *Ban'ev-er!*

Peltier — amateur astronomer (see this page, May 5)—*tier* rimes with *pier: pel-tier'*.

Ibn Saud—kingly king of Saudi Arabia, erstwhile Nedjed (p. 18) —*ib'n* (almost rimes with *ribbon*) *sah-ood'*.

—**Frank H. Vizetelly.**

J. Edgar Hoover, veteran crime detector, is the head of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, which now is the largest clearing house for criminal data in the world. More than 3,000,000 records are in the Federal files regarding the world's bad men. Believing the battle against crime to be principally one of brains, he has nearly all college men and lawyers in his department. Sleuth Hoover is unmarried, lives with his mother in Washington, D. C., and is no relation to the ex-President. He prides himself on his tennis, is an ardent baseball fan, collects antiques and never uses a train when he can fly instead.

By Jo Metzer
© Philadelphia *Inquirer*

Thomas Jefferson Coolidge, recently appointed Under-Secretary of the Treasury by President Roosevelt, is a Bostonian by birth and a great-great-great-grandson of Thomas Jefferson. A son of the founder of Boston's Old Colony Trust Company and himself a vice-president of the First National Bank of Boston, he is regarded in banking circles as a conservative. During his undergraduate days at Harvard he played sensational football—distinguished himself scholastically by graduating *magna cum laude* and winning a Phi Beta Kappa key.

Wide World

Ignatius Timothy Trebitch Lincoln, spy and adventurer, has been, at various times in his life, a member of the Jewish, Lutheran, Presbyterian Anglican, Quaker, and Buddhist, faiths. Born in Hungary in 1875, he became a Christian, and set out to convert the Jews in Canada. He later won a seat in the British House of Commons, and during the World War was a post-office censor. Subsequently he joined the German secret service, was arrested in New York for forgery, deported and served a three-year prison term in England. At present he is a Buddhist monk, calls himself "Abbot Chao Kung," and plans to preach Buddhism in Europe. Recently on his arrival in England he was refused entry, and ordered deported to Canada.

Wide World

Comics—and Their Creators

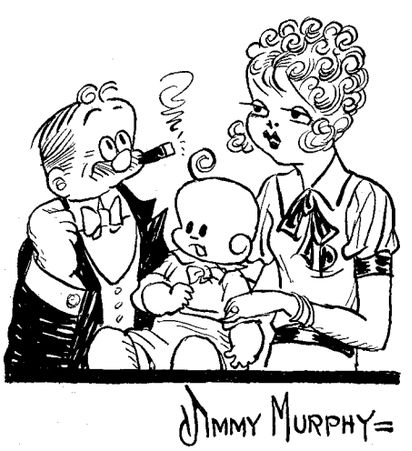
Jimmy Murphy—Born Chicago, Illinois, thirty-nine years ago. Educated at Creighton University, Omaha, Nebraska. Self-taught in drawing. First work was free lancing on Omaha papers while still in school. Then went to Spokane, Washington, as the cartoonist on the old *Inland Herald*, and from there to Portland, Oregon, as cartoonist on *The Oregon Journal*.

Jimmy Murphy

Joined Hearst newspapers as political cartoonist in 1917. Called to the New York *Evening Journal* as political cartoonist in 1919. Switched from cartoons to comics a year later.

Joined King Features Syndicate in 1920, and with them ever since. Started Toots and Casper in 1920. It now ranks as one of the most popular features in journalism, appearing daily and Sunday in newspapers of the United States, Canada and many foreign countries.

Toots, Casper and Buttercup



Drawn for *The Literary Digest*

First few years were devoted mainly to antics of Toots and Casper's famous baby, Buttercup. Added "It's Papa Who Pays" to Sunday page in 1926.

Brought Colonel and Sophie Hoofer in as neighbors in 1927. Introduced Uncle Everett, searching for his boyhood sweetheart, Elsie, into the family in 1928. Made Spare-ribs, the sad-eyed racing hound, as famous as Man-o'-War, 1929. Started Uncle Abner's romance with the dazzling Stella Clinker, 1930.

Hobbies are motoring and golf. Lives in Beverly Hills, California, and spends a part of each year in New York. Mrs. Jimmy Murphy is the original of the famous and beautiful Toots.

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News and Comment From the National Capital

Republican National Committee Meeting at Chicago on June 5 Will Bring First Concrete Test on Political Party Realinement Under Democratic Administration

THE first concrete test on political party realinement under the New Deal comes in the meeting of the Republican National Committee at Chicago on June 5. Much more than the naming of a new Republican National Chairman will be involved in this meeting. Behind the vote will lie the answer to the question whether the Republican Party has been materially affected by a year and a quarter under a Left-Wing Democratic Administration.

Former President Hoover is understood to be concerned lest the Republican Old Guard—the faction he overrode to the Presidential nomination in 1928—recapture party control by his relinquishment of guidance through the resignation of Chairman Everett Sanders. All the indications at Washington are that this apprehension in Palo Alto is not without reason. Mr. Sanders resigned voluntarily, to be sure, but not until he became aware that the Old Guard was ready to force his hand.

Head-on Clash Likely

A petition to force a meeting of the Republican National Committee for reorganization purposes had gained the signatures of members from twenty-five States, whereas, under the rules, sixteen States' representatives would have been sufficient for the purpose. More than that, it had become whispered about that the Old Guard had sixty-eight of the 106 votes on the National Committee. Former Senator George H. Moses of New Hampshire, who is closer to the Hoover faction than to the Old Guard with which he grew up, conceded sixty-six votes to the anti-Hoover element when the latter blocked the move to make Walter E. Edge the National Chairman last autumn.

This is a very important development, for if the Old Guard has control it very probably will mean that the Republican Party will face the 1936 Presidential election with about the same conservative front it has had since well before the turn of the century.

It will mean that the machinery for the nomination of the next Presidential candidate will not only be out of the hands of the Hoover group for the first time in six years, but that it will be in the hands of the Watsons, Hilleses, Rorabacks, Williamses, and Sullivans, who lost it through Calvin Coolidge's adamant refusal to reconsider the "do not choose to run" statement he made in 1927.

Should the Republican Party return to the control of this group, the nation's political Left and Right schools of thought would meet head-on in 1936, assuming a reasonably good showing for the New Deal in the midway Congressional elections this fall.

© Bachrach

Keystone

© International

Prominent in Republican councils, as factional fight looms: (left to right) Everett Sanders, Herbert Hoover, and Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.

Mr. Hoover's interest is said to be to bring new blood into the party high command. As to whether this arises from a broad national interest in the development of a strong and aggressive minority party, or from a personal interest in the next Republican Presidential nomination, opinions differ. Friends of Mr. Hoover resent the suggestion that he would be actuated by narrow motives. The practical politicians of the Old Guard feel that that question is of secondary moment; that the first objective is to break the Hoover control of the party and the second to take control itself.

Same to New Dealers

To the New Dealers, the Republicans would look about the same whether controlled by the Hooverites, or the Old Guard.

By the Rooseveltian standards, both are reactionaries. Within the membership of the National Committee are individuals who think the time has arrived for the party to take a sharply-liberal turn in the light of changed conditions.

This group would turn to a Progressive Republican to lead the party back to power. At this distance from the committee meeting, it seems doubtful that this point of view could prevail except in a serious split between the Hoover and anti-Hoover groups.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, while among those mentioned, appears not to have fired the imagination of either side with visions of another T. R. to lead the fight to recapture the government from the leadership of his distant cousin, F. D. R., whom he once called a "maverick" to the Roosevelt family.

There are not a few members of the Republican Committee who resist the thought that the nation's political fortunes must necessarily revolve around Roosevelts.

Young T. R.'s showing as a Republican candidate for Governor of New York does him little good in these calculations. He is extremely ambitious to take the helm. President Hoover thought well enough of him to make him Governor of Puerto Rico and, later, Governor-General of the Philippines. But, if the Hoover school of thought is on the decline, this fact might militate against Colonel Roosevelt.

The meeting is more than two weeks off. However, the Hoover backers are making a vigorous campaign to break the hold of the Old Guard and things may be very much different by June 5. Under all the circumstances, this meeting of the National Committee, consisting of a man and a woman from each State and Territory, assumes the significance of an embryo Republican National Convention.

It is perhaps not extraordinary that the Capital should be extremely politics-conscious at the approach to the Congressional campaigns. At a time when almost every official act is measured with a political yardstick, President Roosevelt's inviting of the picturesque junior Texas Senator Tom Connally down the Potomac with him for a week-end cruise brought dismay to Representative Joseph W. Bailey, Jr., of that State. Mr. Bailey is a candidate for the Texas Democratic Senatorial nomination against Senator Connally. He has had nothing more difficult to combat than the feeling that the President prefers Senator Connally in that Senate seat. He has carried his difficulties in this respect to "Big Jim" Farley, the Democratic National Chairman, and even to the steps of the White House.

Administration Neutral

No sooner has he won a statement such as the one from Chairman Farley that the Administration is neutral as between Democratic candidates than something seemingly casual occurs to show Mr. Roosevelt's regard for the Senator. Senator Connally's cruise with the President has put Mr. Bailey in his worst hole yet.

DIOGENES.

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Britain's Colonial Trade-War With Japan

London's Drastic Quota Order, Cutting Nippon's Textile Exports to English Crown Possessions, Also May Have Effect of Reducing Oriental Power's American Cotton Purchases

JAPAN'S export trade in cotton and rayon textiles to British Crown Colonies was cut more than 57 per cent. by the action of the British Government in imposing import quotas on May 7. This new policy was announced in the House of Commons by Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade. Previously Mr. Runciman had handed what was called a "commercial ultimatum" to Tsuneo Matsudaira, Japan's Ambassador to England. He waited for a few days in the hope that some word would come from Tokyo which would make restricted action unnecessary. But Japan stood pat.

In the House of Commons Mr. Runciman explained that the basis for apportioning the quotas would be the average of the foreign textile exports to the Colonies from 1927 to 1931 inclusive. Japan's average in that period was 87,670,000 yards of piece goods, but in 1932 Japan's exports to the Colonies amounted to 205,000,000 yards and last year they were considerably more.

Acme

Wide World

(Left) Tsuneo Matsudaira, Japanese Ambassador to England, and Walter Runciman, President of the British Board of Trade

Quota Order Restricted

Now as far as this Colonial market was concerned, said Charles A. Selden in a message from London to the New York *Times*, Japan must go back to the lower figure of the preceding period or to less. Similar action would be taken soon, he predicted, with reference to shoes, bicycles, and cement, unless Japan voluntarily curtailed her exports of those commodities to the Colonies. In addition, quotas, or new tariff rates, would be imposed if necessary on Japanese goods sent to the United Kingdom. This was looked upon as a possibility in the near future because Japan, having no colonies comparable with those of Great Britain in which to impose retaliatory quotas, may restrict British exports to Japanese territory on the Asiatic mainland. Last year Britain exported to Japan £4,437,000 worth of goods, but Japan sent Britain £7,277,000 worth, it was recalled, so it was evident that the Asiatic country had more to lose than Britain if the trade dispute became more serious.

It was pointed out in various dispatches that the quota order was meant to apply only to such outlying possessions of Great Britain as the British West Indies, Hongkong, the Straits Settlements, Kenya Colony, Ceylon, Cyprus, Fiji, British Guiana and British Honduras, Mauritius, Gambia, and, possibly, the Channel Islands. It did not apply, the press noted, to the United Kingdom, to the self-governing Dominions, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, to India, or to protectorates which make their own independent trade agreements. The Board of Trade order also is not effective either in the Irish Free State, or Newfoundland.

Both Canada and Australia, according to Ottawa Canadian Press dispatches, exported a far greater volume of commodities to Japan than they imported from that country. The competition from low-priced Japanese goods was said not to exist to any degree in these Dominions especially, because, in Canada, tariff and exchange conditions have set up an automatic barrier. From Wellington, New Zealand, it was reported that Prime Minister G. W. Forbes had said that no special necessity had arisen to impose import quotas on goods from Japan. The New Zealand Tariff Commission, he added, had considered the question and had reached the conclusion that if any restrictive measures were thought necessary they could be applied when Parliament revised the tariff schedule.

Australia Not Surprized

In Australia no surprize was expressed that the British Government had fixed the quotas because the pressure of industrial and political conditions was recognized. Far from taking the lead in a rigidly-exclusive policy, declared *The Melbourne Argus*, in an editorial cabled to THE LITERARY DIGEST, Great Britain was "a reluctant participant."

In Australia conditions were different, it was pointed out, so there would be difficulty in framing a tariff designed deliberately to relieve competition such as that to which Britain was subjected from one particular country. The policy of favoring Britain against other countries was one thing and the policy directed against one foreign country was another, it was said. Doubtless means could be found to do indirectly what would be invidious to do directly, it was indicated, but such methods were described by *The Argus* as unworthy of Australia. *The Argus* added, "We have no complaint against Japan, who is a good customer for wool and wheat, and that trade must not be discouraged. The poor people of both England and Australia will not welcome a policy which compels them to buy in a dearer market."

In England *The Manchester Guardian*, as shown in an editorial cabled to THE LITERARY DIGEST, seemed distrustful of the effect of the Runciman order. It supposed the Government had concluded that Great Britain had pursued a conciliatory policy toward Japan long enough, and now must try other methods, but it warned against indulging illusions as to where trade discrimination might lead Britain. The measure, the paper said, was "hardly a crippling blow to Japan." The loss of 100,000,000 yards would mean about 5 per cent. of her trade of last year, but *The Guardian* could not assume that what "Japan lost Lancashire would gain."

Japan Uses American Cotton

In Japan the powerful Osaka *Mainichi*, whose Tokyo edition is the *Nichi Nichi*, declared that, "in view of Great Britain's favorable trade balance with Japan the British people should consider deeply before imposing quotas on Japanese goods." Tokyo United Press dispatches reported that the Japanese Government and textile leaders maintained an attitude of watchful waiting and hinted that the United States might be a sufferer from Britain's procedure. If Japanese exports declined under import quotas in the British Colonies, it was pointed out, the first effect would be a reduction in mill orders and a consequent reduction in purchases of raw cotton—most of which came from the United States.

The Japanese Government held that the British Dominions, which mostly enjoyed favorable trade balances with Japan, would only hurt themselves by cutting down their Japanese imports. Japanese textile leaders said they would seek an outlet for their products at Canton for the southern Chinese trade if import quotas were imposed at Hongkong. Hongkong's important importations of Japanese goods were mostly for reexport to China, it was said, and the result of quotas would be to reduce Hongkong's trade, not China's.

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Germany's Advance Work on the Saar Plebiscite

Under the Versailles Treaty, Election Will Be Held Next January On Question of the Return of Mining Region to the Reich

The Hitlerite Government began a pre-vote campaign for the recovery of the Saar mining region in the plebiscite to be held there next year by having Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, Nazi Minister of Propaganda and Public Enlightenment, address a mass meeting on May 6 at Zweibruecken, a town in the Palatinate a few miles from the Saar frontier.

The plebiscite, which is to be held next January, will decide whether the people of the Saar will vote for a return to Germany. The Saar Basin, as it is called, forms a quadrilateral of 790 square miles, bounded by Lorraine, the Bavarian Palatinate and the Rhineland. It has a population of 818,000, of whom about three-quarters are Roman Catholic and one-quarter Protestant. Louis XIV conquered it from Germany in 1680 but restored the county of Saarbruecken—rather more than half of it—in 1697. It was again united under France, from 1793 to 1815, when it returned as a whole to Germany. The population is entirely German-speaking.

Coal and Metal Production

It draws its wealth and its importance from its coal mines and the metal works which depend on it. Its average annual production until 1930 was about 13,000,000 tons of coal, 1,700,000 tons of pig iron and 1,100,000 tons of steel. There are thirty-one mines employing 67,000 miners.

Its present status, as *The Manchester Guardian* has pointed out, is determined by Articles 45-50 of the Treaty of Versailles to the effect that as compensation for the destruction of the coal mines in the North of France and as part payment toward the total reparation due by Germany for the damage resulting from the war, Germany ceded to France in full and absolute possession the coal mines of the Saar Basin.

At the end of fifteen years from the coming into force of the Treaty, January 10, 1935, it was provided that a vote should be taken by communes or districts on the three following questions: First, maintenance of the régime established by the Treaty; second, union with France; third, union with Germany. The League was to decide on the sovereignty under which the territory, or any part of it, should be placed, taking into account the wishes of the inhabitants as expressed by the vote. If the League decided in favor of a union of the whole or part of the Saar Basin with Germany, France's rights of ownership in the mines situated in such part of the territory would be repurchased by Germany at a price payable in gold. The price was arranged to be fixed by three experts, one named by Germany, one named by France, and one, neither a Frenchman nor a German, by the Council of the League.

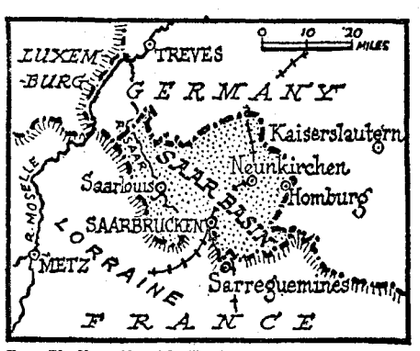
Wide World

Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels

The French Government, according to *The Guardian*, has variously estimated the value of the mines at between £15,000,000 and £17,300,000. During the time between the conclusion of the Treaty and the plebiscite it was decided that the government of the Saar Basin should be entrusted to a commission of five, chosen by the Council of the League.

Following the speech of Doctor Goebbels at Zweibruecken the National Socialist publicity machine started the first wave of organized propaganda through Germany for the return of the Saar to that country. The *Berliner Tageblatt* called on all loyal Germans not to forget "the watch on the Saar." Meanwhile Geoffrey G. Knox, the League of Nations High Commissioner for the Saar, asked the League Council to consider reports coming to him daily of Nazi plans to overthrow the League régime in the Saar by force. The disclosures of Mr. Knox's letter were considered "unhappy" by the League.

In France Deputy André Fribourg, Vice-Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Chamber of Deputies, set forth at Bourg the policy of his country. Its first object, he said, was to assure religious freedom to the people of the Saar, its second object to secure political freedom, and its third object to guarantee to them economic and social liberty. He was certain that the majority in the Saar would declare in favor of the status quo next year, but he held that if the territory of the Saar should be returned to Germany, and France were obliged to give up the mines or property of the State or of French private ownership, the French would demand "as is our strict right, payment in cash."



From *The News-Chronicle* (London)

Map of the Saar Region

In Foreign Fields

Moscow—At Berezovsk in the Ural Mountains Soviet experts claimed that a little-worked gold-field there was really a veritable "mountain of gold" comparable to the "mountain of iron" at Magnitogorsk, one of the great natural resources of the Soviet Union. Ever since countries have been going off the gold standard reports from all parts of the world indicate new gold drives. Air-planes were used in a gold rush to Brett Lake, Ontario, Canada. A gold reef in a circle of thirty miles diameter was found in the Kroonstad District, South Africa. In the city of San Luis Potosi, in Mexico, streets were torn up for gold and silver because they were found to be paved with ore of high gold and silver content. In Australia, also, former gold producing regions have for months past been full of prospectors.

* * * *

London—With the appearance of the British edition of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's book, "On Our Way," came a host of British newspaper tributes to the President and his policies. A persistent critic of the President's economic ideas said that tho the greatest controversy might rage around the wisdom of this action or that, his viewpoint and his approach to the problem of social rights and duties was one commending itself to millions not only in the United States but all over the world. Another British critic, suddenly become favorable, suggested that some leaders abroad, "not excluding Hitler," should read President Roosevelt's new book if they would "learn how it's done."

* * * *

Canton, China—Opposition to the Central Government at Nanking has not been directed against the system of government established there, or against the Kuomintang or Nationalist party, advocates of the program supporting the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen's three principles of the people, namely, nationalism, democracy, people's livelihood. The objection against the Nanking Government, in the South China view, is against the military dictation centered in the generalissimo, Chiang Kai-shek. The main charge against Chiang, the Canton *Truth* reported, was that he is only waiting his time to come to a friendly understanding with Japan to such an extent that a further partition of China's territory was considered not improbable but possible, unless all China's factions buried the hatchet.

* * * *

Manila—Japanese recognition of the Philippines was promised at the capital of the Islands by Ryozo Hiranuma, member of the Japanese House of Peers, as soon as Philippine independence from the United States became a fact. At the same time Japanese editors in Tokyo were declaring that Japan has no territorial ambitions in the Islands.

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Ibn Saud's Triumph

The dream of Ibn Saud, King of the Saudi Arabian kingdom, of having a united kingdom of Arabia with himself as King and Caliph, and all his subjects professing the Wahabi creed, which is followed by a very strict sect of Mohammedans, came nearer completion on May 4. Then it was that he defeated the Imam Yahya, ruler of Yemen, and sent the Yemeni tribesmen in flight from the port of Hodeida, one of Yemen's better known Red Sea ports, and pushed toward Sana, the capital of Yemen. Simultaneously the British, Italian, and French Governments acted swiftly to protect their nationals in Western Arabia, where lies the ancient Kingdom of Yemen, by sending warships to the port. Yemen is bounded by the Red Sea, the Desert and British-controlled Aden.

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Ibn Saud, King of Saudi Arabia

Since 1929 Ibn Saud has felt himself possessed of a "divine mission." He was described by an English contributor to *International Affairs* once as being "the greatest Arab since the Prophet Mohammed." While he has always claimed that the English were his friends he has asserted at the same time that he would "walk with them only so far" as his religion would allow. At the same time it was pointed out that "he is genius enough to know when to continue to walk even tho it is necessary to allow a certain amount of elasticity both to his religion and to his honor."

Heirs Lead Rival Armies

When twenty years old Ibn Saud was an exile, but a year later, with only sixty men, he recaptured his ancestral town of Riyadh. He stands six feet four inches in height and, as a London *Daily Express* writer noted, his stature and his clemency are both kingly. He never exterminated enemies after a victory and has been known to wander over battlefields shedding tears over corpses of followers and enemies alike. It was also told of him that he gives away three hundred free meals a day in his capital, dresses like the humblest of his subjects and allows no man to kneel before him or address him by title of honor. He has had "about twenty" children.

The drive in southwestern Arabia, led by Emir Feisal, Ibn Saud's son, through mountain passes toward Sana, was opposed by the forces of Yemen under the command of Säif al Islam, heir of Imam Yahya, who drafted even civilians for duty from the frightened population of approximately 25,000 persons.

The Imam, it was said at Cairo, was seeking peace, while his son favored fighting to the bitter end. The heir was believed to have the larger following.

The World-Wide Race for Armaments

Tho Many Peace Conferences Have Been Held Over Long Period, Nearly All Nations Are Now Increasing Fighting Forces

Altho the Geneva Disarmament Conference still exists theoretically, recent developments in the capitals of practically all the great Powers gave observers at Geneva alarming signs that the armament race was in full swing the world over. Experts in that city—the seat of the League of Nations—ascribed the condition to two causes, first, the failure of France and Germany to reach an armed agreement; and, second, uncertainties regarding Japan's policies in the Far East.

Figures gathered by the Associated Press from authoritative sources at Geneva showed the following proofs of the rearmament spirit:

The League of Death

"Disarmament speeches in Geneva pour money into our coffers"
—*Simplicissimus* (Munich)

During the last three years France has increased its fighting force by 65,000 by employing civilians to do work formerly done by soldiers. France, moreover, was said to be increasing that figure up to 125,000 more by lengthening the period of conscript service.

Germany has raised its army and navy budget from $268,000,000 to $358,000,000 and its aviation budget from $28,000,000 to $84,000,000. Also it has allotted $100,000,000 to the Nazi Storm Troopers. Soviet Russia increased its armies in the last two years from 562,000 men to about 678,000.

Japan in January, 1934, had increased land, naval and air forces by 100,000 to a total of 456,000 in three years.

Italy in two years has added to its forces by 43,000, chiefly in the air and naval. Poland has increased its army from 280,000 to 341,000.

The only two nations in Europe which show a decrease in army strength were Switzerland and Great Britain, but, according to the Associated Press, Britain has increased its sea and air forces.

But all the time that the race for armaments has been going on, a parallel struggle for disarmament has been in progress. A survey made by THE LITERARY DIGEST revealed that peace conferences began in Europe as long ago as 1713. The aim for perpetual peace in Europe was pursued at intervals through the years down to 1907 when the first world peace conference was held. A distinction has been noted between the Peace Conference at Versailles which has been described as a military treaty and those meetings arranged for diminishing chances of war. THE LITERARY DIGEST summary follows:

First World Peace Conference, May 18, 1899, thirty-five years ago this week—Result: Creation of a Permanent Court of Arbitration, 1900.

Second World Peace Conference, June 15, 1907—First conference attended by South American countries. Result: Passed the experimental stage of the first conference.

Washington Conference, November 12, 1921, to February, 1922. Result: Establishment of the naval ratio 5-5-3 among Pacific naval Powers. Nine Power Pact guaranteeing China's political sovereignty and the "open door" policy.

Geneva Protocol, 1924—Result: Increased moral obligations of the nations in regard to war. Locarno, 1925. Result: Germany entered the League, 1926.

Geneva Conference, June 20 to August 4, 1927—Result: United States and Great Britain could not agree upon cruisers.

Kellogg-Briand Pact, 1929—Mediators: fifty-nine nations. Condemned the recourse to war to end disputes; initiated arbitration treaties for the outlawry of war.

London Treaty, 1930—Result: Great Britain, United States, Japan ruling naval Powers; France and Italy built up to treaty strength; United States scrapped three ships, Great Britain five, Japan one. Japan invaded Manchuria contrary to the "open door" policy of the Washington Conference.

Geneva Conference, February 2, 1932-1933—Result: Hoover's plan for disarmament received coldly. Germany desired equality, withdrew from the conference and the League. Japan desired to go beyond the 5-5-3 ratio, withdrew, condemned for her Manchurian episode.

Four Power Pact among Italy, Great Britain, France, Germany, July 15, 1933—Four Power Pact provided: For ten years advanced the penalty of economic and financial blockade against any government member violating the League agreement relative to war.

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Artificial Radioactivity Raises Scientific Hopes

Discovery Made by Irene Curie Joliot and Her Husband, and Followed Up in Experiments by Other Savants May Prove of Great Value to Medical Science

WHEN Pierre and Marie Curie first isolated radium thirty-four years ago they could hardly have had any idea of the revolution in scientific thought and medical procedure their achievement was to bring about. To-day it is equally difficult to predict what changes may follow a discovery made in the last few months by the daughter of the Curies, Irene, and her husband, Frederick Joliot, at the French Institut du Radium, Paris. M. Joliot and his wife have discovered how to induce radioactivity in ordinarily non-radioactive elements.

Immediate Results

Announcement of the discovery last January sent practically every atomic physicist in Europe and America into the laboratory to see whether the accomplishment could be duplicated. Results began to come immediately. Ordinary elements have been made temporarily radioactive in at least two laboratories in America and one in England. To the three original elements successfully activated: boron, magnesium and aluminum, there have been added at least three others. Further exploration with various kinds of atom-smashing equipment will probably produce more.

Physicians, too, are beginning to give attention to the new development in atomic physics. Nobody knows yet whether the new radioactivity has any value in the treatment of cancer, but this is considered a distinct possibility. If it should turn out to be as useful as radium, and no unforeseen obstacles arise to prevent large quantities of the material being made cheaply, the monopolistic stranglehold that nature has enjoyed over all radioactive materials certainly will be broken.

Enough is now known about the new type of radioactivity to afford a pretty good guess as to its cause. In the case of natural radioactivity, the nuclei of the atoms are continually breaking down, at a regular pace, into nuclei of lighter elements. This transformation is accompanied by the ejection from the nucleus of material or energy not needed in the lighter element.

In the case of radium, three kinds of "rays" are emitted. One consists of a stream of positively charged "alpha particles" which have been identified as the nuclei of helium atoms. Another is a stream of high-speed electrons. The third is true radiation, related to X-rays but of much shorter wave-length, called gamma rays. These are the rays used in medical treatment.

In their experiment the Joliots projected a stream of alpha particles from polonium against a target of boron. When the bombardment ceased they were astonished to observe that positively charged particles were being spontaneously shot away from the boron.

What had happened, in the opinion of physicists, was this: the helium nuclei that made direct hits were incorporated into the nuclei of the boron. This would form a variety of nitrogen atom, but one so unstable that after a few moments a positron, or positive electron, would be emitted, transforming the atom into carbon. Since not all of the new nitrogen atoms would break down at the same time, this process would continue in the boron target over a period of several minutes.

Radioactivity is measured by the "half period," or the time required for half the atoms to be transformed. The half period of activated boron was found to be about twenty minutes. This seems extremely short when compared with the half period of radium, which is 1,580 years, or uranium, 45,000,000,000 years. But it is quite long when compared with the half periods of some other natural radioactive elements such as radium A (half period 3.05 minutes), thoron (half period 54 seconds), or thorium A (half period 0.14 second). The radioactive material most commonly used in hospitals is radium emanation, which has a half period of not quite four days.

The shortness of period of the new material consequently would probably not prevent its use in medical treatments, provided it has other qualities that make it useful.

What may be a graver obstacle is the relatively little gamma radiation emitted by the new type of activity. The medical effect of the streams of positive electrons emitted is not known. Whether these can take the place of gamma rays, or whether they have some new therapeutic effect of their own, needs yet to be determined.

Keystone

Frederick Joliot and his wife, Irene Curie Joliot

Important Experiments

Drs. Charles C. Lauritsen, H. Richard Crane, and W. W. Harper, of the California Institute of Technology, have been able to produce artificial radioactivity in carbon by bombarding it with deutons, the nuclei of heavy hydrogen atoms. The carbon gave a more intense radioactive effect than boron and other elements, but its half period was only about ten minutes. A similar experiment was made by Drs. J. D. Cockcroft, C. W. Gilbert, and E. T. S. Walton in the Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge, England. They bombarded graphite (carbon) with protons, or nuclei of ordinary hydrogen. At the University of California, Prof. Ernest O. Lawrence and his associates also were successful in bombarding carbon and other elements to produce radioactivity.

But most interesting of all was the follow-up experiment made by M. Joliot and Mme. Curie themselves, for it proved that a real transmutation of elements had taken place. They irradiated a small amount of the chemical compound boron nitrid, and then produced ammonia gas by heating the boron nitrid with caustic soda. Tests then showed that the artificial radioactivity had forsaken the boron and traveled away with the ammonia —positive chemical proof that the struck boron atoms had been turned into nitrogen, for ammonia is a compound of nitrogen and hydrogen, and has no boron in it.

Wide World

(Left to right) Drs. Charles C. Lauritsen, H. Richard Crane, and W. W. Harper, with apparatus used to produce radioactivity

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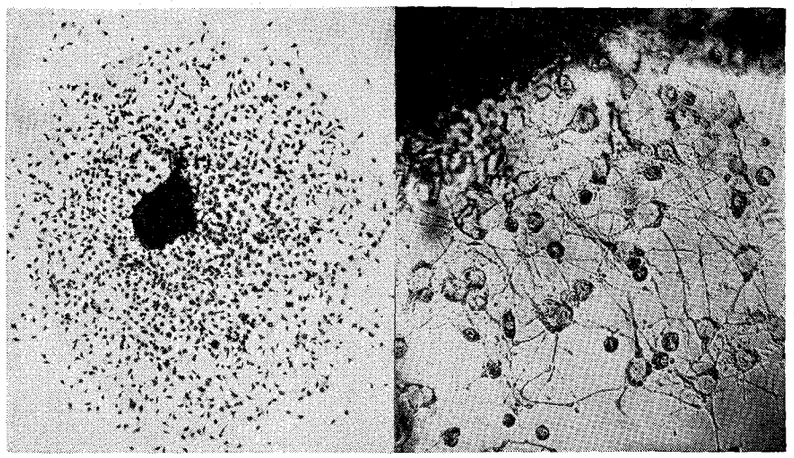
Studying "Wild Cells" That Produce Tumors

Researches by Two Scientists Bring Out the Differences Between Normal and Abnormal Cells

In normal animals there exists a marvelous control which maintains each part and organ at its own proper size. But occasionally a single cell or small group of cells may become insubordinate and begin to grow rapidly without regard to the needs of the body. When this happens a tumor develops.

The behavior of these cells is one of the many biological puzzles which so far have defied adequate solution. Not all tumors are of the deadly, malignant kind. There are many different types. Some grow rapidly, others slowly; some kill in a short time, others are never fatal and can often be removed with ease.



Courtesy of the Carnegie Institution of Washington

Outgrowth of tumor cells in three days from a bit of rat tumor tissue in culture media—left, magnified thirty diameters; right, 200 diameters

Some of the differences between tumor cells and normal cells so far discovered were summarized recently by Dr. Warren H. Lewis and Mrs. Margaret R. Lewis, who for many years have been studying normal and abnormal cells at the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

All tumors, they pointed out, have one important characteristic in common: the uncontrolled growth of the special cells of which they are composed. Another characteristic is the ability of many tumor cells to live and multiply when implanted in another animal of the same species. Normal cells are not capable of living very long when transplanted from one animal to another; they may grow for a while, but, sooner or later, they regress and disappear. Some tumors, on the other hand, can be transplanted from generation to generation. The malignant types of tumors are often easier to keep going than the benign ones.

A third characteristic of tumor cells is the disorderly arrangement of their growths as compared with the orderly arrangement of normal tissues and organs. Associated with these disorderly growths is the lack of useful functional activity. Tumors use the foodstuffs of the body without doing useful work in return, and even grow luxuriantly while the rest of the body shrinks and suffers. Malignant tumors go even further. They send out injurious substances and frequently give off small colonies which are carried by the lymph and blood to other parts of the body, where they lodge and start new growths.

Doctor and Mrs. Lewis have cultivated many kinds of tumor cells outside the body in small drops of suitable media. When small bits of tissue are sealed in such drops and incubated at body temperature they spread out in a thin layer so that they can be viewed with ease under the microscope.

Even at low power the tumor cells that arise from epithelial cells may be distinguished from those derived from connective tissue. At higher powers many minute differences from normal cells can be detected. It may be noted, for instance, that the nucleus of malignant cells is larger than in normal ones; that the cytoplasm (the transparent semi-fluid material surrounding the nucleus) is less transparent and more granular, and the general shape of the cells is different. Many other less striking differences are also observed, but the exact significance of these changes is not yet understood.

Skull Size and Brains

The size of a person's head is only the roughest sort of measure of his brain size, according to a study recently completed by Dr. T. D. Stewart, of the Smithsonian Institution. He reported in the *American Journal of Physical Anthropology* that one man may have one-seventh more brains than his neighbor, tho their head sizes are the same.

A Spot on Jupiter

Not to be outdone by Saturn, his planetary neighbor, Jupiter, biggest of the sun's family, has recently developed a large white spot near the equator. This area of discoloration, believed by astronomers to be the result of a storm of enormous proportions in Jupiter's atmosphere, is about 2,000 miles wide and 20,000 times as long.

It was first observed by Prof. J. J. Nassau, director of the Warner & Swasey Observatory in Cleveland and professor of astronomy at the Case School of Applied Science. Following Professor Nassau's report, the spot was observed by astronomers in various parts of the world. Unlike the sunspots, which are now beginning a new eleven-year cycle, the spots on Jupiter and Saturn are thought to have no effect on terrestrial weather.

Science Snap-shots

Heat and evolution were declared to be closely linked in a report before the American Philosophical Society given recently by Dr. Edwin G. Conklin, of Princeton University. Heat causes mutations, or spontaneous hereditary changes in fruit-flies.

* * * *

"Justifying" typewritten lines can now be done quickly and easily through an invention made by Joseph Spielvogel of Newark, New Jersey. Spielvogel types on finely-crinkled paper, which permits the lines readily to be lengthened to measure, the only tool necessary being a pair of tweezers.

* * * *

"Anise-ikonia," a newly-discovered abnormality of vision, affects about a third of all persons afflicted with eye trouble, according to a report by Prof. Adelbert Ames, Jr., research professor at Dartmouth College. This abnormality results in a condition in which one eye, unknown to the subject, sees an image larger than that seen by the other.

* * * *

The Smithsonian Institution has obtained eight specimens of "blue sheep," among the rarest of the earth's larger mammals. They live in the high mountains of Szechwan Province, western China, and prefer to inhabit the crags at elevations of 10,000 feet or more.

* * * *

The brain is protected from certain kinds of deadly toxins, such as that produced by diphtheria organisms, by means of an electrochemical barrier, according to studies recently reported in the British medical journal, *The Lancet*, by Dr. Ulrich Friedmann and Dr. A. Elkeles, formerly of the Rudolf Virchow Hospital in Berlin. This mechanism protects the brain against toxins which have positive electrical charges, they find, but not against poisons which are negative, or electrically neutral.

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Southern Methodists Back Church Unity

"New Wesleyan Awakening" Urged; War, Economic Injustice, and Low Moral Standards Denounced, and Temperance Board Abolished at Conference

WHEN Bishop Warren A. Candler rapped the gavel to call to order the twenty-second quadrennial General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Jackson, Mississippi, he signaled, also, his own passing from that body as an active Bishop. Seventy-seven years old, he was honorably retired at the end of the conference. In fifty-nine years of service to his church he has seen an old order give way to a new, with his own eyes always to the front.

On this historic occasion, for himself, and his church, he looked down into the upturned faces of 500 clerical and lay delegates and 2,500 guests representing 3,000,000 members of a church which has kept pace with the times and made history on its march. New Dealers, all, even if they didn't specifically say so, they looked more to the morrow than to the day just gone. Jackson gave them a traditionally hospitable reception, and the enterprising Jackson *Daily News* added to its laurels with a special Methodist edition.

"New Wesleyan Awakening"

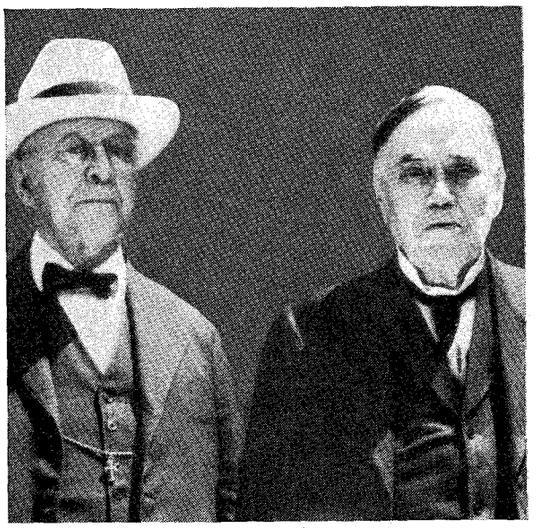
For the retiring senior member of the College of Bishops it was a beginning, not an end. Still upright and firm of voice, he acknowledged the acclaim. The fruit of his labor was ready for his hands—the movement to unite Methodism in a ring around the world is gaining pace, and a new social creed is coming into effect.

Spiritual heir of the great Bishop Charles Betts Galloway, Warren A. Candler was born in Georgia on August 22, 1857. While still a lad, he was graduated with high honors from Emory University. He entered the ministry in 1875, at the age of eighteen. He has been pastor, presiding elder, college president, missionary secretary, and, since 1898, a Bishop. His people know him as a gentleman of the old school, deliberate in his choice, but firm in his convictions.

Two other Bishops also were retired on account of age—Bishop Collins Denny of Richmond, Virginia, who will be eighty years old this month, and Bishop H. M. DuBose of Nashville, Tennessee, who is seventy-five.

The opening day of the conference was marked by an exchange of felicities between the President and the conference. The episcopal address, read by Bishop John M. Moore, challenged the church to a campaign for a million new members and to a "new Wesleyan awakening." Pronouncements were made against war, economic injustice and a low standard of morality.

The conference took a significant step in abolishing its general Board of Temperance and Social Service, headed by Bishop James Cannon, Jr. This action was taken under the heading of an economy program which contemplated general church board consolidation. At the same time the conference ordered that all future pronouncements made in the name of the church "on great social questions of national or international importance must be made through a collaborative statement of the College of Bishops, rather than through individual boards." The activities of the Board of Temperance and Social Service were transferred to three existing groups—the Board of Lay Activities, Nashville, headed by Dr. W. P. Few of Duke University; the Board of Christian Education, Nashville, headed by Bishop E. D. Mouzon of Charlotte, North Carolina, and the College of Bishops, of which Bishop Mouzon now becomes the senior member.



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Bishop H. M. DuBose, of Nashville (left), and Bishop Warren A. Candler, of Atlanta, who are retired for age by the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Bishop Collins Denny, of Richmond, is also retiring

Another important change was the raising of the educational requirements of young ministers to four years of college work and providing that candidates may be admitted with two years of college work only by a two-thirds vote. The conference decided to continue the "life-term" episcopacy, as against a suggestion that the terms of Bishops be limited to specific periods.

Applause and shouts of approval reverberated as a proposal for the unification of all Methodists was almost unanimously adopted. The growing sentiment for unification received an impetus from a telegram from Josephus Daniels, Methodist layman of North Carolina and now American Ambassador to Mexico. "May I venture to hope," Ambassador Daniels telegraphed, "that this conference will advance not only the unification of all branches of our church, but also strengthen the unity of the church militant."

Under the plan approved by the delegates, a commission of five Bishops, ten ministers and ten laymen will treat with the Methodist Episcopal Church, from which it was separated in 1844 over the issue of slavery, and the Methodist Protestant Church, for a general unification by 1944. The conference proposed, too, that the various Negro Methodist churches consider the advisability of church union, federation, comity, and interchange of territory, to the end that all American Methodism "may be one." It was believed impossible, however, "to unite the several Methodist bodies without taking into account question of race and nationality." The commission will report the result of its negotiations at the next quadrennial conference.

The conference set the stamp of its approval on a resolution offered by Dr. William P. King, editor of *The Christian Advocate* (Nashville), approving the action of the United States Senate in ordering an investigation of the activities of the munitions manufacturers in furthering sentiment for war.

Southern Methodists Dry

The new social creed adopted by the forward-looking conference declared against child labor, for a shorter working week and day, a living minimum wage, protection of women in industry, unemployment insurance, old-age insurance, the right of organization by employees and employers, collective bargaining, a fairer distribution of wealth and a better deal for tillers of the soil. The creed does not mention the New Deal by name, but they are fundamentally the same. The conference came out also for repudiation of war, drastic reduction of armaments, participation in international agencies for the peaceable settlement of all controversies, and for the building of a world cooperative order. Southern Methodism is still dry, and there was a paragraph in the report for the "protection of the individual and society from the social, economic and moral waste of any traffic in intoxicants and habit-forming drugs."

The Churchman Wins Award

One of the medals of honor established by the School of Journalism at the University of Missouri is to be awarded to *The Churchman*, liberal Episcopal weekly, edited by Dr. Guy Emery Shipler. Its record, wrote Frank L. Martin, Associate Dean of the University, "has made *The Churchman* not only outstanding but worthy of the highest recognition we could offer."

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Cannon Wins Fight Against Retirement

Will Remain on Active Duty as Bishop for Four Years, and Still Hopes for Prohibition Reenactment

Bishop James Cannon, Jr., stormy petrel of Southern Methodism and national politics, will remain on active duty as a Bishop for another four years, or until the next quadrennial conference in 1938, when the heavy hand of time will remove him from the episcopal seat. He will then have reached the age of retirement, seventy-two.

The recommendation of the episcopacy committee that the militant churchman and advocate-in-chief of prohibition be "honorably retired" for "unacceptability and inefficiency" was defeated in conference by a vote of 269 to 170, giving him a majority of ninety-nine. The sixty-nine-year-old, grim-visaged Bishop sat at ease in his high-backed episcopal chair at the conference in Jackson, Mississippi, listening to his opponents describe him as "infirm of mind," and his supporters uphold him as infirm only in his feet, a martyr persecuted by the forces of evil which have overthrown prohibition and made him a defendant in the secular courts. Thus he sat, with no show of emotion in his face, until the count was in. Then he smiled broadly.

Goes to Pacific Coast

It was the second time within a few short days that he had been under fire and escaped. A jury in Washington had acquitted him and Miss Ada L. Burroughs, treasurer of the Cannon anti-Smith committee in the election campaign of 1928, of charges of violating an election law in failing to report disbursement of campaign contributions. In 1930 the Bishop was absolved by the Committee on Episcopacy of charges connected with his stock-market deals. "I made a mistake," he said.

The fight to retain him in the College of Bishops was led by the Pacific Coast delegates, who will now be favored with his episcopal presence. The peripatetic Bishop will be taken from his former remote diocese in Brazil and be assigned to the nearer Fifth Episcopal District, consisting of the conferences of Arizona, Pacific, California Oriental Mission, Northwest, and Western Mexico. From wet Brazil he goes to a section which, during prohibition, furnished a large part of the country with certain extracts, which, by a little encouragement of natural processes, could be, and were, made into a beverage that St. Paul said was beneficial to the stomach.

"I can not tell a lie," said the churchman when the matter of his health was broached to him. "I am in as good health as I have been in recent years." And he looked it, too, in spite of the vicissitudes and disappointments that have marked his career as a churchman and a politician. Time was, it is said, when he was ambitious to sit in the gubernatorial chair in Virginia. As an active Bishop he has four years more in which to renew his fight for the cause to which he has dedicated his life.

However, he must look back on an experiment that, however noble it might have been in purpose, was found in the trial to be the source of an unrivaled orgy of bloodshed, graft and corruption. As such it has been repudiated by every country that has

Acme

Bishop James Cannon, Jr.

tried it. Even Virginia, to which Bishop Cannon moved from Maryland in his youth and where he established a girls' school at Blackstone, was never more than theoretically dry. There was always a little mint growing in old-fashioned gardens, and hands used to mixing juleps never lost their cunning. With grapes and berries easily obtainable, the making of wine became again an industry of the home.

But the religio-politician is not downhearted. There is a lot of fight left in his tall frame yet. Addressing a prohibition rally in Jackson, he urged a militant stand for reenactment of prohibition. He laid its failure principally on the lack of Federal enforcement. President Hoover and Andrew W. Mellon were the objects of his criticism, "Mr. Mellon," said Bishop Cannon, "never believed in the Eighteenth Amendment, but he served as head of the Prohibition Department during its nearly twelve years, as enforcement officer. Had President Hoover gone before Congress and said, 'I am going to enforce this law,' and asked Congress for a hundred million dollars to enforce it with, he would have gotten it. That was our shocking failure."

College Bureau for "Dates"

Two seniors of Brooklyn College are making a business of romance—not for themselves, particularly, but for the undergraduates and faculty. It is a bureau for "dates," and its expectant sponsors are Manuel Reiser and Jacob Siegfried. They believe that in these parlous times Cupid needs a lot of assistance, and are prepared to give it to him. The purpose of the bureau for "dates" is to bring together young men and young women who otherwise never might meet each other. The service will be free for the students, but it is expected that a small fee will be charged to members of the faculty.

An elaborate card index has been planned. In it will be listed the name of each applicant, together with his, or her, age, address, telephone number, height, weight, and personal description. If a young man prefers unfreckled blondes, he will be able to find them in the card index. The card also will show whether the guest, or escort, is wanted for a dinner, dance, or roller-skating; the type of subject the applicant would like the companion to discuss, and other pertinent information. The regulations provide that the first "date" must be strictly "Dutch."

The Alimony "Racket"

One of the peculiar inequities handed down from the day of the debtor's prison and the hanging of children for theft is that it is possible for a woman to harry a man to his ruin for non-payment of alimony, tho she herself be single and well provided with the means of support. It is notorious that some women have married in tandem and had support from each husband.

The "racket" has been ended in New York, where the State Legislature has enacted a law providing that all alimony granted by the courts to a divorced wife shall cease on her remarriage. It is equally notorious that men have been sent to jail for failure to pay alimony when they were financially unable to buy bread and butter for themselves.

Justice Cotillo of the New York Supreme Court has refused to jail for non-payment of alimony a former conductor of the Metropolitan Opera Company now without means, and the decision has been indorsed by several Chicago judges. Judge Desort said that he has not only refused to penalize for non-payment when a defendant is out of work, but, also, when she is working, or has an income, has required the wife to contribute to the support of the children of the marriage.

Churches to Be Lit Up Gratis

Middletown, Delaware, is in such good financial condition that it can afford to be charitable. All of its six churches will receive electric current free of charge. The town owes only $60,000 in bonds, and has $42,000 in bank, so that the loss from the former will be immaterial.

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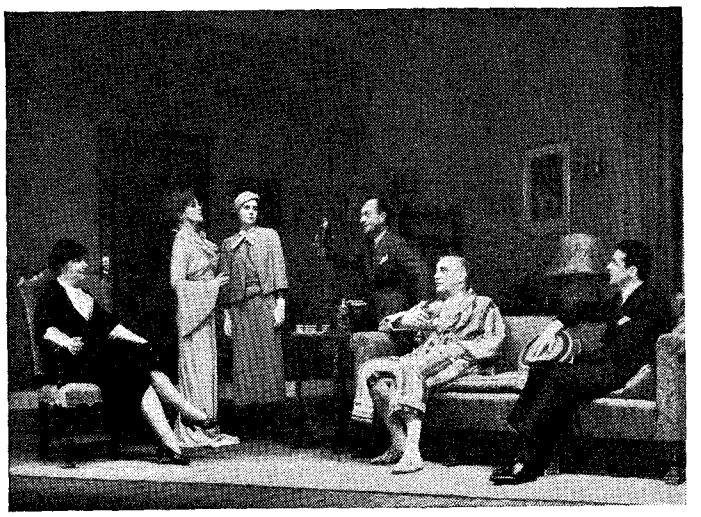
"Jig-Saw," or Cut-Ups in a Penthouse

Theater Guild Closes Its Season With What May Be the Last of the Barry-Coward School of Flippant Comedies Which Say Nothing, but Say It Charmingly

THERE is a fixed American credo that people who live in penthouses are blithe, charming, and impudently-superficial humans, devoted to the lotus of irrational, if brilliant, conversations and scandalous, if beguiling, behavior. Under this slightly-flawed credo, men and women occupying apartment space between the street level and the roof line of any given house are, of necessity, plodding dullards who pay their rent on time and go to work at 8:30 o'clock every morning, except Sunday, when they go either to the zoo, or to church. It is above the roof line, in the still deliciously-mysterious and attractively-wicked penthouses, that human behavior commonly is supposed to be something partaking of the best essentials of Nero, Madame Pompadour and Charlie Chaplin.



Vandamm Studio

The convent-bred *Julie* (Gertrude Flynn) comes home from school just in time to be offered a cocktail by her mother's dithering penthouse friends in "Jig-Saw"

A penthouse, for some reason still baffling and obscure, is supposed to be something like a three-ring circus with Joseph Urban walls and Rube Goldberg furnishings, a mad, bewildering, intoxicating, and irresistible habitation in which dwell persons of inferior morals and superior fascination.

The Theater Guild, closing its season with more of a gesture than a play, offers Miss Dawn Powell's "Jig-Saw" in support of this elaborate theory, and, in doing it, brings about the dark suspicion that our parlor romps in the theater have run their engaging and erratic course.

Other Playwrights Fail

Two artful and talented young men are responsible for the six years of tasteful fluff which started the new school of playwriting, a school which required of its plays only that they be impertinent and easy on the intellects of the audiences. For Britain, for honor, and for a great deal of money, Noel Coward performed such silken antics as "Private Lives" and "Design for Living," to mention only two. For America, for honor, and for a great deal of fun (in which money, naturally, was involved) Philip Barry accomplished such brilliant trifles as "Holiday" and the more recent and slightly more serious, "The Animal Kingdom," to mention only two.

These young men were the leaders of the craft of turning human emotions and problems into exercises for laughter. And it is testimony to their work that, strain as they might, pathetically few other playwrights were able to do the same trick. A few managed a half-hearted echo of the Barry-Coward technique, and a few managed some exceedingly bad plays. Such was the force of the vogue that even the exceedingly bad plays got produced.

The last of the crêpe de Chine dramas until now was "All Good Americans," a skilled concoction of champagne, loco-weed and horse-feathers which, three years ago, even two years ago, would have been a valiant success. People wanted that kind of dialog and mad characterization then. Unfortunately, by the beginning of this season, audiences began to want something more substantial in their dramatic fare and they thumbed "All Good Americans" out of town.

"Jig-Saw," then, comes at the trailing end of a vogue, and, because it lacks complete perfection, and quite frequently fails to make much sense, it may well turn out to be the last of its kind. Which, so definite is the change in public taste, will be all right with a vast cut of theater-going humanity.

In "Jig-Saw" Miss Powell takes us to a penthouse on the roof of the Hotel Harwich in New York, a roof overlooking Central Park and a lot of economic facts. On that roof, in glib, but disturbing, harmony, she assembles runaway wives, pompous novelists, visiting Baltimoreans, fortune-tellers and a school child from the young ladies' academy in Lausanne.

As is customary in plays of this giddy nature, no one ever seems to have to work. Night and day, unblighted by anything so acceptably material as a job, the boys and girls romp, get drunk, insult each other, are scrupulously gay, and play conversational tennis which consists mainly of batting epigrams back and forth at each other. So simple an act as asking for a cigarette or getting a drink of water arouses the wit instinct in these charming superficials and calls forth from them a calculated torrent of crackling word juggling. It doesn't mean anything, but it sounds nice. Mostly it does, at any rate.

Miss Powell's simple story is of the fight between a flibbertigibbet divorcée and her convent-bred daughter for possession of a glossy young man whose individual charm seemed to be a bright talent for making people uncomfortable. A witty catnip, he eventually is captured by the young girl and led away to an appalling marriage.

Ernest Truex, abandoning his rabbit timidities for "Jig-Saw," vies with Miss Spring Byington for the comic honors. When they are at play and at work, the Guild, Miss Powell, and the American theater, all begin to mean something. When they relax and give the others a chance, "Jig-Saw" begins to break up into the small irregular pieces from which it derives its name.

Guild's Annual Fling

None of which is meant to convey that the new comedy is trying and counterfeit. It is reasonable to say that its whole first act is one of the funniest first acts the season has offered and it is not until the unimportant complexities of the second act begin to rise up to plague the play that laughter dies in willing throats.

There is, for that matter, no reason for the Guild to hang its honored head and mumble that it's sorry. It had its annual fling coming to it and, since neither Lynn Fontanne nor Alfred Lunt is here to assist in that caper, Miss Powell, Mr. Truex, and Miss Byington, serve handsomely.

Any quarreling that is to be done is not so much against the play as against the type of play it is.

It is that type of play which no longer is terribly, terribly funny.

Film Stars Grow Candid

The grace of candor is beginning to be part of the equipment of motion-picture stars, with the frantic result that old-line interviewers have had to recast their whole technique both in talking to the stars and in writing down their impressions after.

Testimony to the new candor is found in a self-written article Margaret Sullavan called "The Making of a Movie Star" in the current *American Magazine:*

"This much I'll admit: Hollywood and I have been together, in all, for about five months; one of us is certainly crazy."

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They Worked for Art: Art Worked for Them

This Year's Winners of the Coveted Prix de Rome Awards Used Minor Scholarships to Achieve the Big Prize

This year's American Academy awards of the Prix de Rome fellowships in painting and sculpture were won by two young men compelled by circumstance to accomplish their art training by outside work and the winning of minor scholarships. A break in the continuity of either the jobs or the scholarships would have prevented them from completing their prize projects.

Wide World

Gilbert Banever and his competition-winning canvas, "Mexican Pottery Vendor"

Under the fellowships, the necessity for supplementing their incomes is ended for two years. Each prize has an estimated value of $4,500, that sum covering $1,500 a year for two years, in cash, and free residence and studio at the Academy. The fellowships become active October 1, next.

The fellowship in painting was awarded to Gilbert Banever, twenty-one-year-old New Haven, Connecticut, boy for his canvas, "Mexican Pottery Vendor." He completes, in a few weeks, his fourth term in the Yale University School of Fine Arts, four years during which he worked in the University Library, in the cataloging department in summer, as a monitor in the evenings and as a poster and commercial artist in his spare time. He became interested in Mexican subjects while working in the library and it was there that he got the material for his painting. He never has been in Mexico.

His winning of the prize becomes doubly interesting when it is noted that he is alone in the painting awards. There were no honorable mentions in his department this year.

The canvas is in vivid greens and reds and soft tans against a bright blue Mexican sky.

Less arduous economically but a struggle nonetheless was the course of Reuben Robert Kramer, twenty-four, of Baltimore, who won the sculpture award with a portion of a colossal work, "The Dying Centaur." In its entirety, the work would measure ten feet long by six feet high. Young Kramer exhibited only the front section because of the difficulty of shipping the whole piece.

Kramer's parents intended him for the law or medicine, and because they opposed him he matriculated secretly at the Rinehart School of Sculpture, in Baltimore, to which he had won a scholarship. For six of the seven years he passed in that school, he won scholarships which made it possible for him to go on. Other expenses he paid by casting sculpture for professionals and fellow students. During the seven years he completed enough work to win many prizes and, last year, received honorable mention in the Prix de Rome sculpture competition.

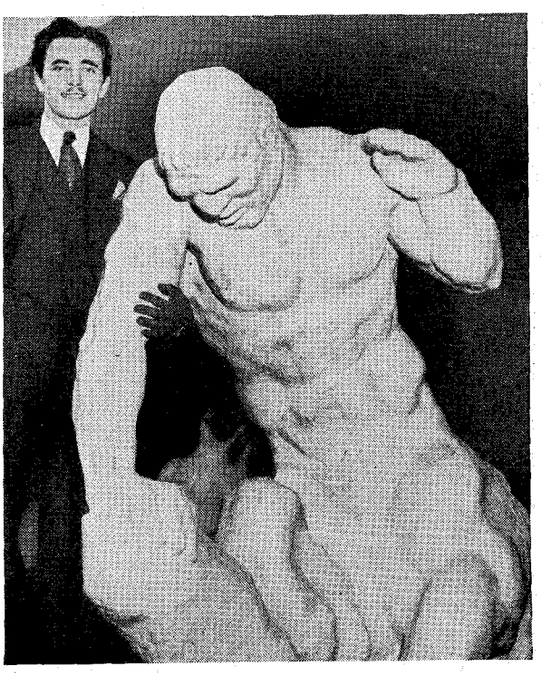
Honorable mention for sculpture was awarded this year to Clifford MacGregor Proctor, Wilton, Connecticut, of the Yale School of Fine Arts; Roy E. King, of the Beaux Arts Institute of Design, and Theodore Cotillo-Barbarossa, Boston, also a student at Yale University.

Banever proposes to became a mural painter. Kramer has elected classic sculpture.

Neither is afire over ultra-modern art, while admitting the good points of modern technique.

Incidentally, it often has been proposed by art scholars and critics that an important contribution to the literature of American art would be a book tracing the later professional histories of winners of the Prix de Rome in previous years. It is known that some of the winners have gone on to great success and world esteem: others have become obscure and their work neglected.

Some of our most distinguished native sculptors are past winners of the Prix de Rome. The backing which this prize gave them aroused new courage and new will to go on. The proposal should become a fact and some one should prepare such a book.



© International

Reuben Robert Kramer and prize-winning section of a colossal sculpture, "The Dying Centaur"

Roy Harris, Contrapuntist

Roy Harris, "born with a full-fledged style of his own," according to Aaron Copland, and hailed as a genius by Arthur Farwell, in 1932, is one American composer who has written difficult, abstract music and found a ready market for his works.

Critics have disagreed over his success in particular compositions, but those who listen to his music, or talk to him, never fail to feel what Arthur Farwell prophesied. An unprecedented number of busy Americans have been able to hear music by Roy Harris. Four times in the last year his music has been broadcast over a nation-wide hook-up. Two of his early compositions were recorded almost immediately, and his latest—the "Second String Quartet"—will be out on records next fall. He also writes articles and gives lectures in the hope of spreading a wider sympathy with the modern forms of music.

A series of lecture concerts arranged by Mr. Harris and given recently at the New School for Social Research in New York were planned to open the ears of the layman to contrapuntal music, or the weaving of several melodies together. What musicians call "the long, melodic line" is the most outstanding characteristic in Harris's own music, and also what makes it particularly pleasing to listen to—melody which can be followed against a rich background of tonal color.

Present-day musicians, and Roy Harris, especially, are returning to the use of counterpoint. Mr. Harris believes that music is becoming more and more melodic; that the "time spirit" of the age, or the long lines in time and space sequence (streamline automobiles, skyscrapers, non-stop flights from coast to coast) lead to a more melodic conception. "Melody," Mr. Harris says, "contains time space; harmony and orchestral color do not."

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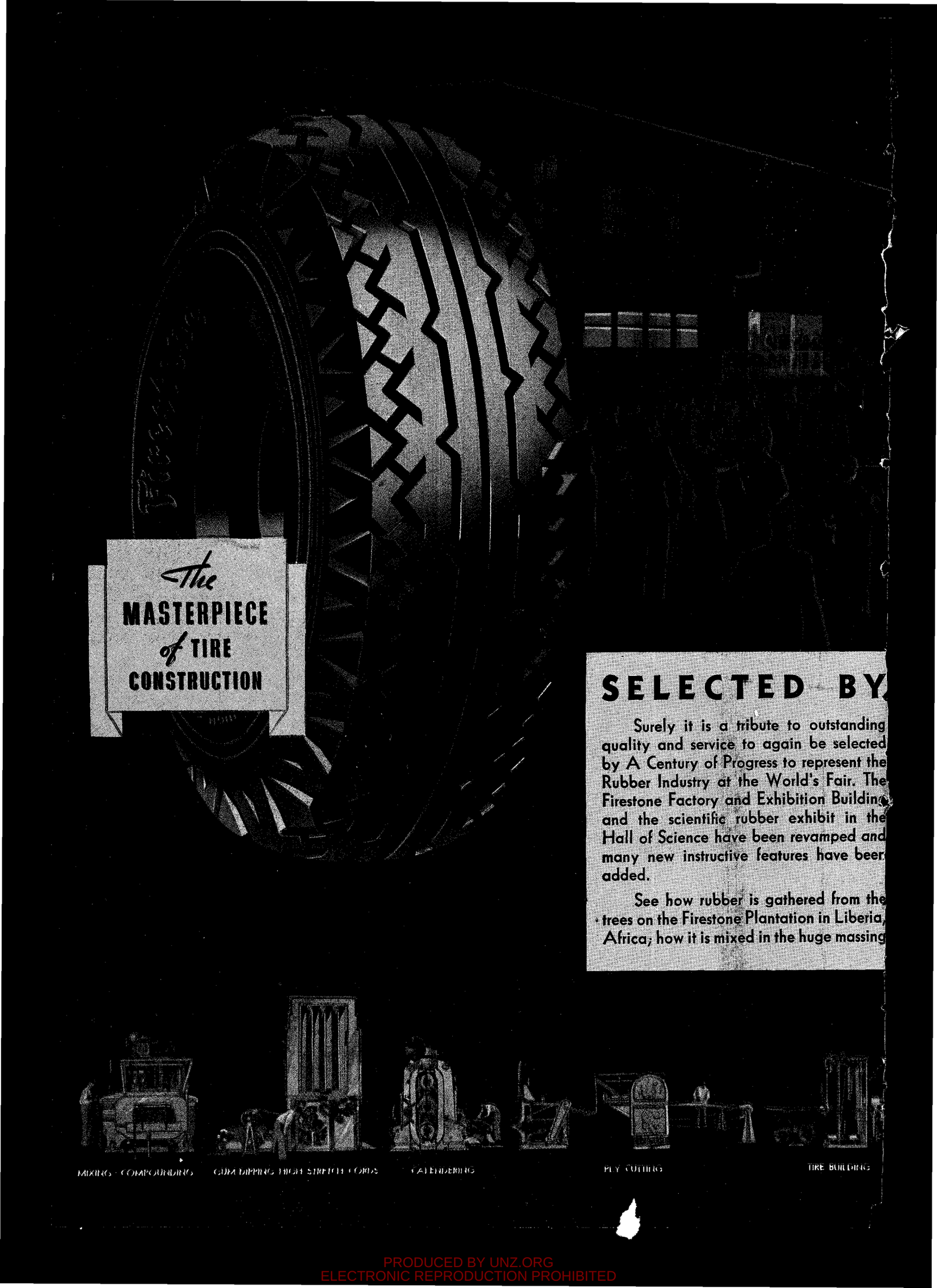
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See how rubber is gathered from the trees on the Firestone Plantation in Liberia, Africa; how it is mixed in the huge massing
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A CENTURY OF PROGRESS FOR 1934

machine. See how the millions of cotton fibers in Firestone high stretch cords are automatically soaked and coated with liquid rubber by the Firestone patented process of Gum-Dipping, providing greater strength, safety and blowout protection; how the new Firestone Low Pressure Air Balloon tire is made, from the mixing of the rubber to the finished tire, as illustrated below.

See the demonstrations of extra power and long life in Firestone Batteries and Spark Plugs, and the extra braking efficiency of Firestone Brake Linings, all developed by Firestone engineers and manufactured in Firestone factories. See the dynamic exhibits of the new Firestone Low Pressure Tractor Tires, Wheels and Rims. Visit the Singing Color Fountains in the Firestone gardens—concerts every day and night—the only spectacle of its kind in the world.

Before you motor to the Fair have the Firestone Service Dealer or Service Store in your community inspect your tires, test your brakes, battery and spark plugs, that you may have an enjoyable and trouble-free trip. There is no charge for this service.

Listen to Lawrence Tibbett or Richard Crooks and Harvey Firestone, Jr., every Monday night—N. B. C. Network

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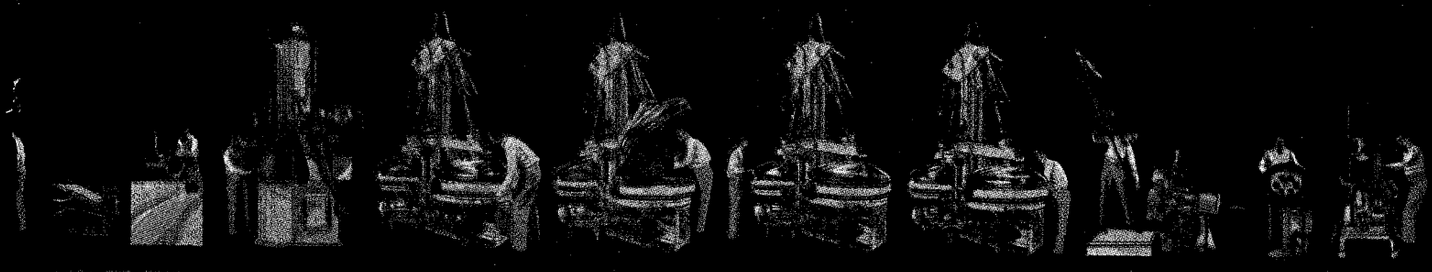

MICA TREATING FORMING AUTOMATIC VULCANIZING OR CURING AIR BAG REMOVAL INSPECTION WRAPPING

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"NERVE STRAIN? I KNOW SOMETHING ABOUT THAT, TOO, MR. FENCER"
RUSSELL J. WOODMAN, who routes 300 trains in and out of New York every day, says:
"Mistakes are 'out' as far as this job is concerned. There just can't be any. I know what nerve strain is—and I need healthy nerves as much as a champion fencer. I agree with you about Camels. Camels are full of *real flavor!* They never taste flat or 'sweetish.' And I *know* they don't upset my nerves."
JOSEPH VINCE, noted fencing champion, says:
"Nothing brings out the true condition of nerves more than fencing. I eat sensibly—get my full amount of sleep—and smoke Camels. Camels give me more enjoyment... *They never get on my nerves.*"

Copyright, 1934, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company

How Are Your Nerves?

Watch for such signs of "jangled nerves" as these—ring-twirling, nail-biting, jumping at sudden noises, finger-twiddling—frowning.

Check up on yourself now. Go over your eating habits carefully—your sleeping—your recreation. And for your cigarettes—turn to Camels.

Camels are made from finer, MORE EXPENSIVE TOBACCOS than any other popular brand of cigarettes.

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Is Mankind Talking Itself Into—or Out of—War?

H. G. Wells Arrives Here With Paradoxical Prophecy of "War to End War" in Six Years, Yet Dictators Who Try to Force Strife May Lose All

By P. W. Wilson

GENIAL, prosperous and ruddy, H. G. Wells has arrived in the United States for a fortnight of "complete rest." In strict seclusion, he merely will study the New Deal.

Accosted by the reporters, he repeated a prophecy which already has been disturbing to England. In the year 1940, so he predicts, there will be another world war to end war.

Wide World

Nationalist

Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy

It is a prophecy which expresses a paradox—the most stupendous and the most stupid paradox in history. On the one hand, governments stand solemnly pledged to abstain from war as an instrument of policy. On the other hand, they are preparing for war as if war were inevitable.

Of the paradoxical prophecy, involving millions of lives, billions of dollars and civilization itself, two views may be taken. Is the world talking itself into war, or is the world talking itself out of war? Will the prophecy fulfil itself, or will it defeat itself?

It is not the first of such gloomy forebodings. On December 5, 1920, the New York *American* printed a head-line, "War with America foreseen." The writer of the article who, on that occasion, foresaw the war was a friend of H. G. Wells—none other than George Bernard Shaw.

Over Armageddon, Mr. Shaw was as mistaken as he was over the Dempsey-Carpentier prize-fight. There has been no war between the United States and Great Britain. What happened was that, in respect of Ireland, the navies and other irritating affairs, the common sense of both nations triumphed over insanities. It is possible that common sense again may triumph.

Let us frankly face the facts which suggest a possibility of war, and, no less frankly, set forth the prospects of peace.

A long line of internationalists have been set on one side. Woodrow Wilson, Viscounts Cecil and Grey, Arthur Henderson, Aristide Briand—all of them, in turn, failed as peacemakers to reach their objectives. In Germany, Walter Rathenau, a Jew, was assassinated and his murderers now are hailed as national heroes.

The machinery of peace is damaged greatly. Neither Russia nor the United States has joined the League of Nations. In effect, Germany and Japan have resigned. The United States still has to accept the World Court and the jurisdiction of that tribunal obviously is inadequate to cope with the larger issues now arising.

Peace Progress Lost

There is a Latin proverb—*Inter Arma Silent Leges*—amid arms, the laws are silent. The elaborate plans for peace, evolved by Prof. James T. Shotwell and others, have been thrown into the waste-paper basket.

The Disarmament Conference has been brought to a standstill, and, in three directions, ground already gained for peace is lost. First, the prohibition of poison gas, or chemical warfare, is ignored. In a future war, there would be no limit to the means of destruction and slaughter adopted. Second, the refusal of France and her Continental Allies to disarm has been followed by the decision of Germany to rearm; this rearmament is proceeding rapidly. Third, the naval agreements between the United States, Great Britain, and Japan are threatened.

Not only are all three nations building up their fleets to treaty standards, but Japan has hinted, not obscurely, that, in 1935, when the naval discussions are resumed, she will challenge the famous 5-5-3 formula as a basis for the tonnage allowed to the three chief naval Powers. She will demand a higher ratio than this, or even an equality on the ocean.

We can not overlook the fact that war is a vast and profitable industry. Throughout the world, munitions are manufactured for profit. On peaceful commerce, conducted by private citizens, there are imposed tariffs, quotas, and other restrictions. But any Government, for any purpose, can buy and import combative weapons.

A grave question is how far the defeat of disarmament at Geneva and elsewhere has been due to the subterranean activities of a powerful financial interest. The Senate of the United States has instituted an inquiry into this aspect of the problem. A demand for a similar inquiry in Great Britain was refused—ironical as it seems—by that pacifist of former days, Prime Minister J. Ramsay MacDonald.

Despite the depression, there are reports of prosperity in the industries which contribute to munitions, and of the sequel to such prosperity there are lurid glimpses.

© Keystone

Internationalist

Viscount Cecil of England

For several years an embittered conflict between Bolivia and Paraguay over the control of a large, but undeveloped, region called the Chaco has broken out, again and again. Every effort to settle the cause of quarrel has failed. In the effort to equip armies with aircraft and other expensive armaments these two small nations are impoverishing themselves.

Last year, the elder Henry Morgenthau visited Europe to discuss wheat. He returned full of talk of war and described the old world as "bristling with arms." It is a Red Army which, in the squares of the Kremlin, surrounds the Red Flag. It is in terms of bullets, not ballots, that Fascists and Nazis express citizenship. To vote is a formality. To vote Liberal is sedition. To march and salute—these are the supreme duties of man.

According to reports in Russia, Japan—a land of limited resources—has accumulated supplies which will enable her to wage war for a year, even if blockaded. On her budget, Nippon has been running a series of huge deficits, due to naval, military, and aeronautical expenditure.

The new autocracies control all the

(Continued on page 41)

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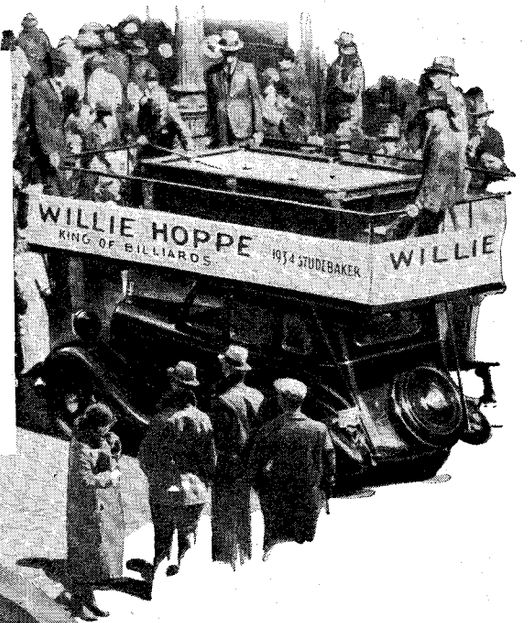
He discovered



STEADY ENOUGH FOR BILLIARD SHOTS

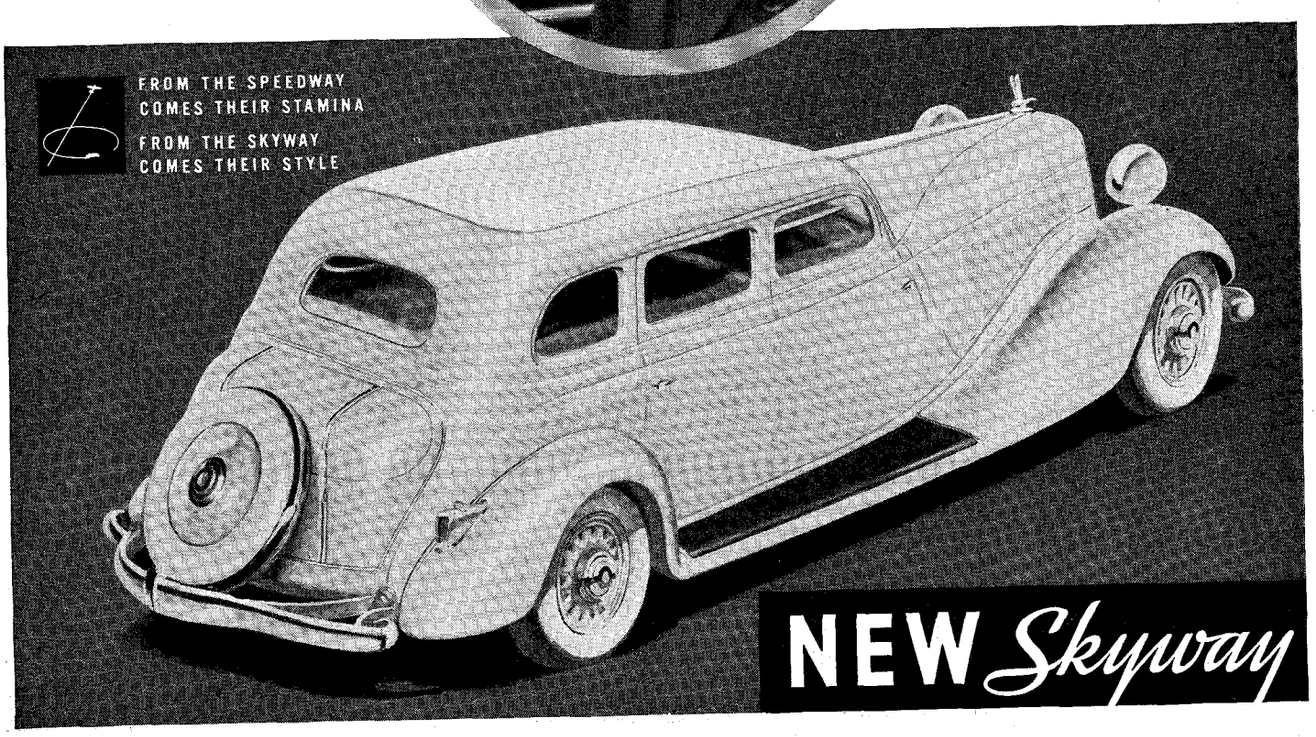
Studebaker's incomparable Quadripoise Suspension and famed Willie Hoppe recently thrilled crowds. A Brunswick table was mounted on a new Studebaker and as the car moved along smoothly, Hoppe made difficult shot after shot.

"THEY'VE GOT THE STAMINA FOR OUR OREGON LOGGING ROADS"

We're quoting Studebaker owner N. M. Troland of Vernonia, Oregon. Mr. Troland says his new 1934 Dictator stands up as though built to order for work in the mountainous "big timber" country such as you see above. Studebaker stamina stems from years of record-breaking performances in stock car and Indianapolis Speedway racing.

"I GET BETTER THAN 19 MILES TO THE GALLON"

"They built astonishing economy into that brilliant engine that powers my new Dictator," says owner George E. Hickman. "I give a car punishment. I take long trips and drive fast. The 5,000 miles I covered in the first month didn't mean even five minutes 'time out' for an adjustment."



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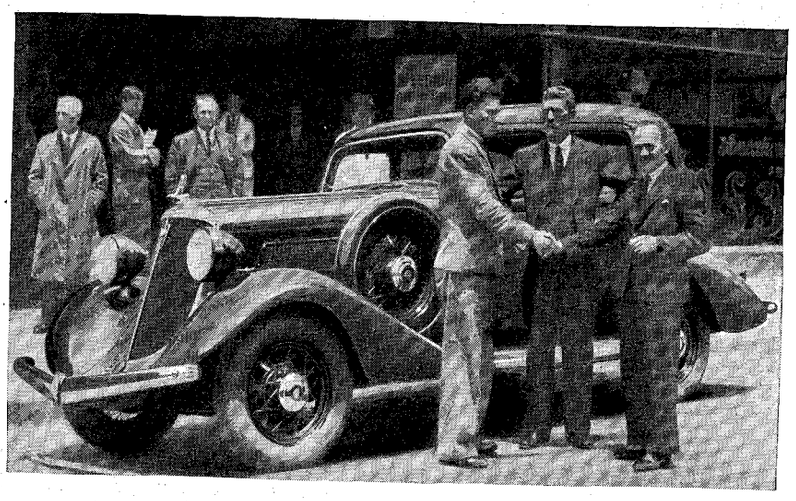
a $350,000 diamond

AND THEN PRUDENTLY CHOSE A 1934 STUDEBAKER FOR HIS CAR

PURE WHITE AND 726 CARATS
Photograph shows the $350,000 diamond recently found by J. J. Jonker in South Africa. It is larger than a match box.



Right to left in foreground are L. Redlick of Tommy's Garage, Studebaker dealers in Johannesburg, South Africa, J. J. Jonker, fortunate diamond discoverer, and his son. They could have bought any car made—naturally. But they sensibly chose a new Dictator Sedan after weighing the desirability of 18 other makes.

STEEL OVER STEEL CONSTRUCTION DEFIES TERRIFIC 104-FOOT DROP

Studebaker bodies are so strong and safe that one of them emerged almost unscathed from two test drops into a 104-foot rock quarry. Pictured above is the stock Dictator used for the test about to take its first plunge. Doors opened and closed perfectly and car was instantly started and driven away.

STUDEBAKER value stands out conspicuously this year in any comparison. The temptation to pay more for a car is gone.

All around the world, from the timber regions of our own Oregon to the diamond studded veldts of far South Africa, the new Studebaker combination of skyway style, speedway stamina and sensational low price continues to convert motorists long loyal to other cars.

Here are low-swung, sleek, new air-curved bodies of seamless steel reinforced by steel. Here is the great comfort assurance of 1934 . . . Studebaker's own million-dollar Quadripoise Suspension which scientifically cradles the action of all four wheels, not just the front wheels—successfully subdues forward pitch, jouncing and sidesway regardless of speed or roads.

Here are cars with the famed Studebaker "mechanical brains" that reduce physical effort and mental strain so completely, you have scarcely anything to do but steer!

Most every other car is higher priced today than last year. But Studebaker prices are still $155 to $620 less. And these skyway style Studebakers of 1934 are finer cars than the finest Studebaker ever built before. See and drive a new Studebaker today.

Base prices at the factory. Bumpers, special equipment extra.

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$685
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DICTATOR $685
COMMANDER..$920
PRESIDENT...$1170

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Back of the Words That Make the News

A Glossary of a Few Expressions Which Fill the Press, Ring From Pulpit and Platform, Yet Are Seldom Defined and Are Often Misunderstood

By Stanley High

CAPITALISM has been the prevailing economic system in the western world since the Industrial Revolution got under way toward the end of the eighteenth century. Despite the fact that it has been with us for so long, a good definition of capitalism is hard to find. Here is one: capitalism is an economic system in which private wealth is used to produce more private wealth.

The Socialists are responsible for getting the word in current circulation. About the middle of the nineteenth century it was hit upon by them—in particular by Karl Marx—as an opprobrious tag by which to label a system which allowed the individual of means to employ labor for private gain.

Capitalism arose out of economic necessity. In the old self-sustaining days, when the average family produced the bulk of the things that it needed, capitalists were few and capitalism limited. But the industrial era came and the average family began to desire other things than those which it could make at home. Needs multiplied; factories were founded; world trade began. Raw materials had to be imported; large-scale production planned; the cooperation of other factories enlisted; marketing of the finished product arranged for.

Somebody had to furnish the cash to pay the bills until the product was sold. The man of means, therefore, put up the money, took the chance of losing it if the product did not sell and of making a profit if it did. He became, thereby, a capitalist. This entire process—the using of wealth to get more wealth—is capitalism.

Marxist Social Theories

A definition of ***Socialism*** depends upon the Socialists one happens to meet. Theologians never differed more widely, or fought more bitterly. It may be relatively safe to say that Socialism is an economic order in which ownership of the means of production is vested in all the people and organized for the benefit of all the people through a system of control in which all the people participate. Perhaps "all the people" is too general a phrase. It may be better to say that a Socialist society is one in which those who do the work take over the functions and the profits of those who, in a capitalist society, put up the money.

The point is, there would be private ownership in a Socialist society. You could buy, or raise; keep, or sell, anything which did not involve you in the capitalistic process of employing labor to make a profit for yourself.

Communism differs from Socialism not in what it aims to do, but in the way in which it aims to do it. In the end, society, whether Communist, or Socialist, would look much the same. In the beginning, and during the process of change, it would look very different.

Socialism—as it exists to-day—proposes to get itself established by constitutional means, and by an evolutionary development. The Socialist is out, not to coerce the unbeliever, but to convert him. He goes into politics, not to destroy the Government, but to transform it.

Many Medicines but No Cures

—Cassel in the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle*

The Communist spurns mildness. The evolution in which he believes always has an "r" in front of it. He proposes to organize the masses as a fighting force and with that force to destroy the State. As a temporary substitute for the State he will set up what he calls the Dictatorship of the Proletariat. And the old order having been wiped out, he will build Socialism, not on the ruins, but in place of them.

The Dictatorship of the Proletariat is a phrase which goes back, like most phrases in the Socialist lexicon to Karl Marx. It has been brought up to date, however, by the Soviets, who use it to describe their government of Russia. As generally used, the Dictatorship of the Proletariat represents a government of transition. The old capitalistic State has been destroyed. In order to consolidate the gains and lay foundations for the future, an interim authority must be established. The Dictatorship of the Proletariat provides that authority: a highly-centralized government, acting on behalf of the Socialist masses, in order to accomplish two things. First, to eliminate the old capitalistic elements from the new order. Second, to prepare the masses for the job of guarding the new order and making its wheels go around.

State Socialism is different from the Socialism already described only in the greater reliance it phases on democratic processes. The State Socialist looks forward to a government—organized very much as democratic governments now are organized—which will take over all socially-necessary industries. In certain cases, industries would be owned and operated by a municipal, rather than a State, or national, government. In certain other cases, small industries would remain under private ownership.

The International, as an organization, was and is the foreign missionary society of Socialism. The First International was formed as the International Workingmen's Association, at London, in 1864. Its purpose was to establish something of a unity of outlook and action between all workers. Its program was revolutionary. After a Congress at Philadelphia, in 1876, it expired quietly.

The Second International—commonly called the Socialist International—was formed in 1889. It was not an actively revolutionary organization, but stood, rather, for the evolutionary and constitutional achievement of Socialism. The World War—which it had opposed—put a temporary end to its activities. After the war, however, it was revived.

The Third International is the *Komintern*—the Communist International—which has been the perennial bogey of capitalistic nations since the war. The Komintern was founded in 1919 and has been sheltered, ever since, under the wing of the Soviets. It is distinguished from the Second International in precisely the same way in which Communism differs from Socialism.

Fascism—Unity and Power

It is easier to write an account of ***Fascism*** than to define it. The emblem of the Italian Fascists is the fasces—the bundle of rods which enclosed the battle-ax of the ancient Roman. It is taken to symbolize unity and power.

Fascism is based upon the belief that the State is the ultimate reality and its strengthening the supreme good. Whereas, democracy declares that the State exists for men, Fascism declares that man exists for the State. Fascism not only absorbs the individual, but it assigns to him a definite part in the national plan, and holds him responsible for its fulfilment. This is at the basis of what the Italians call the ***Corporate*** and the Germans the ***Totalitarian*** State. A Totalitarian, or a Corporate, State, is one in which the State asserts its right to control every aspect of the community.

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Restoration of Life Aim of Doctor's Experiments

The medical world is watching closely the experiments of Dr. Robert Cornish, twenty-eight-year-old graduate of the University of California, in a laboratory at Pasadena, California. Doctor Cornish is seeking a method of restoring life to animals which have been dead.

Acme

Dr. Robert Cornish

The experiments are being made with dogs put to death by asphyxiation with nitrogen. When the heart has ceased to beat for several minutes, Doctor Cornish takes steps to revive them. In the first attempts the dogs could not be brought back to life, but the fourth subject, a fox terrier named Lazarus IV, still is alive and apparently is recovering. His heart had been still for four minutes before restoration measures were taken.

These consisted of artificial respiration applied by the "teeter-board" method, and an injection developed by Doctor Cornish. It contains defibrinated blood from another dog, heparin to prevent coagulation, a physiological salt solution, epinephrin to stimulate the heart, and gum arabic to keep the stimulation from becoming too great.

At first this was the only sign of life. Over a period of days other functions returned. On the sixth day the animal was able to see. By the end of a week it could eat soft foods.

If these experiments succeed, physicians hope that thousands of human lives which now are lost every year through drowning, asphyxiation, and electrical shock, can be saved.

A Pastor Urges State Lottery

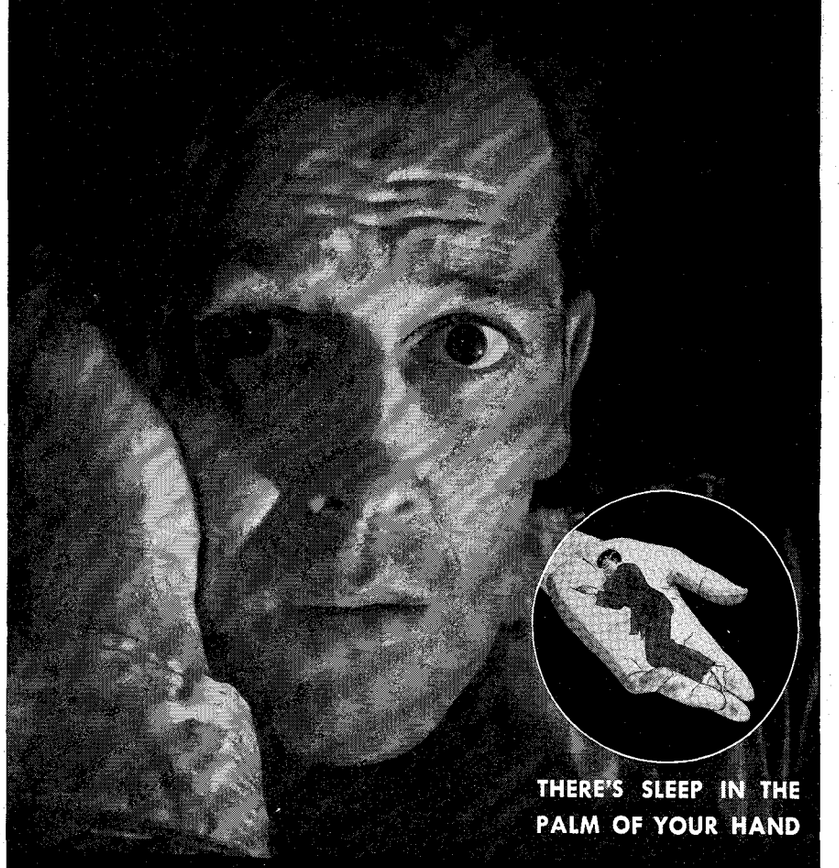
A proposal for a State lottery has come, of all places, from a Virginia pulpit. The Rev. Dr. Addison Moore, of Richmond, said he was in favor of a lottery as a means of opposing "rigged," or "crooked," gambling. Of course he doesn't think lotteries are immoral.

The Baltimore *Evening Sun* murmured an approval, but it was rather resentful that a Virginia pulpit took the lead from Maryland pulpits in making the proposal, since it was in Maryland that lotteries, as a source of revenue to the State and as a means of combating the crooked gambler, first became a topic of discussion.

Maryland long depended on the race-tracks as a reliable source of revenue, but, during the last year or two, many States have legalized race-track betting, with the result that attendance at the Maryland tracks has fallen off and the State's revenue has been decreased.

It may be a race, then, between Virginia and Maryland to be the first to legalize a State lottery, with the odds at present on Maryland.

Night is a long torment when you can't get to sleep—nerves taut, eyes staring into the dark. But here is an easy remedy, that 9 out of 10 who write us about it say gives them relief. Smooth a palmful of Absorbine Jr. on the back of the neck—in slow firm strokes. Then, relax for a night of sound slumber.



THERE'S SLEEP IN THE PALM OF YOUR HAND

ABSORBINE JR.

For years has relieved sore muscles, muscular aches, bruises, burns, cuts, sprains, abrasions, "Athlete's Foot"

At all druggists, $1.25. Write for a sample—free. W. F. Young, Inc., Springfield, Mass.

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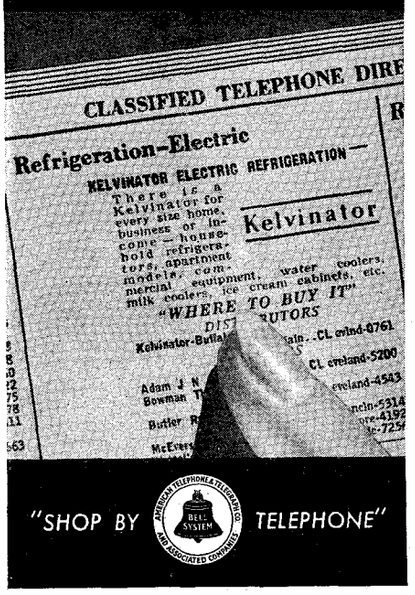
Don't guess who sells the brand you want

Turn to your *classified* telephone book. Look for the trade name of the brand you want. There you'll find names, addresses and telephone numbers of *authorized* dealers.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Refrigeration—Electric
KELVINATOR ELECTRIC REFRIGERATION
There is a Kelvinator for every size home, business or institution—household refrigerators, apartment models, commercial equipment, water coolers, milk coolers, ice cream cabinets, etc.
Kelvinator
"WHERE TO BUY IT"
"SHOP BY TELEPHONE"

Among the Outstanding Books of the Week

Nine Etched From Life. By Emil Ludwig. New York: Robert M. McBride and Company; $3.

Emil Ludwig is—or was, until Hitler came into power—Germany's ace reporter. He is a German Jew born (in 1881, as Emil Cohn) with a silver spoon in his mouth, who began as a rather thin poetic dramatist, turned to "psychography," writing studies of Napoleon, Goethe, Bismarck and the Kaiser which sold immensely in Germany and America. After the war he was called on, like H. G. Wells in England, to serve as a sort of super-reporter at Europe's conferences. His latest book consists of studies of nine of the great European leaders.

Five of his nine men he calls "Servants of the People"—Nansen, the Swedish philanthropist, who turned from biology to polar exploration, and from exploration to saving the lives of starving Russians and hunted Greeks; Masaryk, the Slav philanthropist, who became, in exile, the father of his unborn country, Czechoslovakia, and is still its first President; Briand, the French opportunist, prophet of tolerance, fifteen times Prime Minister on fifteen different platforms, who tried to teach French and Germans to "speak European . . . a new language"; Rathenau, like Ludwig himself a versatile German Jew, playwright, musician, artist, chemical engineer, organizer of war supplies, broad European statesman; and Motta, the Swiss Catholic who has been his little country's Foreign Minister since 1920.

Four men Ludwig calls "Rulers of the People": Lloyd George, whom he accuses of vacillating comically between the rôles of a pseudo-Napoleon and pseudo-Christ; Venizelos, the Greek patriot, who helped Constantine to the throne of Greece, put him out, and lived to see this king return and lose all that Venizelos had won for Greece in Asia; Mussolini, and Stalin, men of power for both of whom Herr Ludwig has immense admiration.

Nansen was the son of a lawyer, and through his mother came of aristocratic forebears; Rathenau's father was founder of the German electrical trust. The other seven were all self-made men. Mussolini is a blacksmith's son, Stalin a shoemaker's; Masaryk's father was a coachman. Briand's mother was a washerwoman; Venizelos's father was a political exile; Lloyd George saw his father's goods sold at auction when he was barely out of babyhood; Motta too came of peasant stock. Seven of the nine at some time in their lives earned their living by newspaper work. All of them—even Mussolini and Stalin—seem to Ludwig to be more than national patriots; they are Europeans.

"So long as you feel the brake under your foot you can drive at sixty miles an hour without any danger," Mussolini once told Ludwig. Ludwig believes that Mussolini has his foot on the brake, and that, despite his bellicose talk, he is in fact a guaranty of peace in Europe. For he has a passionate desire to raise the standard of living for the Italian people, and knows that war would cause it to sink; and he likes power, and knows that in time of war supreme control would be likely to pass to some military man.

Rathenau was the most consciously European of all these men, partly because he was a Jew. He foresaw the consequences of the invasion of Belgium, and of the submarine campaign in the war, yet helped organize the war for Germany; when the Kaiser was still in power this wealthy industrialist was preaching something akin to the social gospel professed by the Nazis; a millionaire, he declared that the States should tax private wealth out of existence and when the French were demanding the heads of Germany's war-time rulers, Ludendorff hid under an assumed name, the Kaiser fled to Holland; but Rathenau, the Jew, boldly went his way, announcing that he was ready for arrest. Later, as Foreign Minister, he paved the way for reconciliation with both Germany's great neighbors, France and Russia.

Crazy Nationalist boys murdered Rathenau. A million Germans poured into the streets of Berlin to mourn at his funeral in 1923. Ten years after his death the Hitlerites tore down the memorial tablet erected in his memory, and announced that the names of his murderers belonged upon the Fatherland's roll of honor. . . . Ludwig devotes the most dramatic and subtlest chapter of his book to an analysis of this man's complex character.

"NineEtched From Life" can not be published in Hitler's Germany.

Worth Reading

Portrait of America. By Diego Rivera. (New York: Covici-Friede; $3.50.) Beautiful reproductions of mural paintings in Detroit, San Francisco, and New York—including the famous suppressed mural for Rockefeller Center—by the great Mexican artist.

Salt Winds and Gobi Desert. By Capt. John W. Thomason, Jr., U. S. A. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons; $2.50.) Tart tales told at army camp-fires out in China.

The Lord's Anointed. By Ruth Eleanor McKee. (Garden City: Doubleday, Doran and Company; $2.50.) A novel about missionaries and the conflicts of cultures in Hawaii.

Jonah's Gourd Vine. By Zora Neale Hurston. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company; $2.) A rich, singing novel about the rise and fall of a black Georgia preacher.

Finnley Wrenn. By Philip Wylie. (New York: Farrar and Rinehart; $2.50.) A bitter, bawdy novel about modern young folks.

Gentlemen of Vienna. By Count Wilczek. (New York: Reynal & Hitchcock; $3.) The distinguished reminiscences of a distinguished aristocrat, rich with the finest flavor of pre-war Europe.

Crisis Government. By Lindsay Rogers. (New York: W. W. Norton & Co., Inc.; $1.75.) In which a sane and witty professor decides that there is still hope for democracy.

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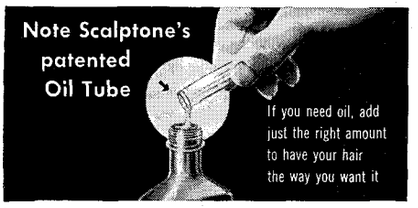
2-way Method *stops* DANDRUFF

1 A FEW MINUTES EACH WEEK with Packer's Tar Soap

Give your hair a sudsy shampoo with Packer's rich, creamy lather. There's the "health of the pines" in Packer's Tar Soap. It contains pine tar and soothing, softening glycerine. Doctors have been recommending it for 64 years.

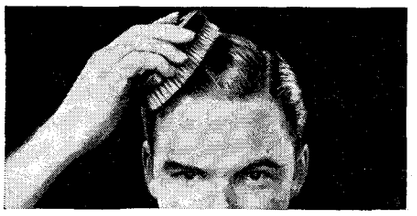
2 ONE MINUTE EVERY DAY with Packer's Scalptone

Massage the tingling goodness of Packer's Scalptone into your scalp. Rub Scalptone well in—give dandruff the works! Feel it tone up your scalp—see it remove the dandruff scales—make your head healthy—and happy, too! Do this for just a minute once a day.



And expect to be surprised when you first see Scalptone! It's *adjustable.* In the neck of every bottle there's a separate tube of oil. You make your own prescription for your own hair. Scalptone is the only tonic and dressing that has this feature.

keeps HAIR NEAT



AFTER 21 DAYS—have a look at your hair! It'll be healthy. And well-groomed. But not greasy, or plastered down. And as for *dandruff*—well, this method usually checks it inside of 3 weeks. Keep up the treatments (less often, if you wish) to prevent dandruff's return.

Packer's SCALPTONE METHOD FOR *Dandruff*

1 Shampoo with Packer's Tar Soap

2 Massage with Packer's Scalptone

Current Poetry

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned. Unpublished poetry unavailable

Naughty, naughty for youth to be so rebellious! From "The Hills Are Ready for Climbing" (E. P. Dutton, New York), a collection of college verse:

GENUFLEXION

By Mildred Rigby Wile

Life is like a present
from an aunt.
We hesitate, and yet
we know we can't
refuse the thing—
and so we kiss her
meekly on the cheek,
altho we'd rather
leave the room and shriek
our hate of aunts
and gifts of life.

Elfin hints of sub-human grievance make haunting echoes. From *Voices* (New York):

FOX CURSE

By Loreu C. Eiseley

This curse is for you,
Neighbor, you so grim—
Purposed though your hands
Are already dim:

May you never have
Land so deep in corn
That you will forget
Fox fur on a thorn.

May you never drive
Iron in this ground,
But a fox's bark
Still will turn you round.

Though I meekly pass
Where you plow and fire
Everywhere I leave
Fox fur on the wire—

And a fox's face,
Masked in human skin,
Something wild and sharp,
Holds its laughter in. . . . .

A half-whisper, perhaps, from some elemental source of knowledge beyond the senses. In *The London Mercury:*

THE TWO TWILIGHTS

By Winifred Welles

Were I to sleep long sleep, and, pensive, waking,
Look over violet fields, where either dawn,
Immaculately gilt, was coolly breaking,
Or dusk, a bar of amber, had just gone.
And I would wonder, lying there alone,
If it were night just made, or morning making.

And though there were no white cock's crystal crowing,
Though there should be no star-tongued vesper bell,
But only silence waveless, lovely, flowing
Into the sky's thin, honey-edged, dark shell,
And though I should not move, still I could tell
Whether it were light coming or light going.

To PARENTS

who want to give their child a better start in life

HERE'S something every parent of a growing child should know. Educators have proved that *a typewriter will improve general schoolwork as much as 17%!* Progress in reading, spelling and composition is especially speeded up.

Read for yourself the startling results of a scientific educational two year test with 14,000 elementary grade school children and more than 400 teachers. Your name on the coupon brings by return mail a 24-page digest of the test, illustrated with actual classroom pictures. Not a piece of selling literature but a balanced scientific report. No obligation whatever—send for your copy today.

Genuine Remington

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Every one can afford a Remington! Just 10¢ a day buys the latest regulation model with standard keyboard. Handy carrying case included. Try it in your home free. Don't delay! Mail coupon now or use a post card.

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Dept. 3502, Buffalo, N. Y.

Please send (without obligation) the 24-page digest of report on the typewriter's effect on the school child. Also tell me how I can buy a new Remington Portable Typewriter for only 10¢ a day.

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CONFESSION OF A BROOKLYN PIPE-SMOKING EDITOR

Declares Southern Radio Announcer beguiled him from error of his ways

Every man to his taste is the rule that governs pipe smoking. Here is a letter that shows that there is one smoking tobacco that pipe smokers do not forget. Do not fail to read of Mr. Howell's experience.

129 Columbia Heights
Brooklyn, N. Y.
February 4, 1933

Edgeworth Tobacco Company
Richmond, Virginia

Gentlemen:

Enclosed please find a wrapper from a tin of your tobacco, which I am sending you so I may become a member of your grand and glorious Corn Cob Pipe Club and receive one of those famous pipes in evidence of the same.

For years I was an Edgeworth smoker, when some evil genius beguiled me from the "straight and narrow" and got me off on another brand. I am slow to change, so I have stuck along with the rival bunch for *some time. Your radio broadcasts, and* especially the beguilings of your announcer, have convinced me of the error of my ways . . . and behold me, an Edgeworth convert once more, a brand snatched from the burning!

By the way, that announcer doesn't fool me with his Southern drawl—he's an Irishman with "the way wid him." So, hoping no tobacco ever bites his tongue, believe me,

Your Fellow Corn Cobber,
Charles F. Howell

Mr. Howell is a gentleman of discrimination. He knows about pipe tobaccos. He is an editor and is the author of "Around the Clock in Europe" and "An Irish Ramble."

Edgeworth is made from certain hand picked leaves of the Burley tobacco plant. It combines rich tobacco flavor with ideal mildness. This combination of flavor and mildness is the secret of the world-wide success of Edgeworth. Try a 15-cent tin. You may not like it—but if you do, you will like it a lot and enjoy many hours of the greatest smoking satisfaction you have ever known.

Contented with his pipe and Edgeworth

When you become a regular Edgeworth smoker you may prefer to buy it in vacuum packed tins—sizes two ounces to full pounds—in which the tobacco remains in perfect condition indefinitely in any climate.

The Corn Cob Pipe Club is the Edgeworth Radio Show Wednesday evenings at ten o'clock Eastern Daylight Saving Time. WEAF Coast to Coast N. B. C. network. Tune in and perhaps you will decide to become a member.

Edgeworth is made and guaranteed by Larus & Bro. Co., Tobacconists since 1877. Richmond, Va.

On the Current Screen

In its most recent offerings, Hollywood demonstrates beyond all question its ability effectively to translate stage plays to the screen. The literal photographs of theater originals, disjointed and top-heavy with dialog, have given way to smartly-paced and handsomely-mounted productions, always as amusing and frequently far more assured than their prototypes. With a lack of reverence for the parent art has come a shrewd handling of playhouse exhibits, in which the limitations and conventions of the theater are ignored and material is shaped to the more flexible frame of the cinema.

© Columbia Pictures Corporation

Ralph Forbes, Carole Lombard and John Barrymore in "Twentieth Century"

In no instance is this more apparent than with **Twentieth Century (AAA)**, the ribald burlesque of show business that delighted New York audiences last season. The tightly-knit and carefully-juxtaposed situations of the stage farce have been made into a brilliant scenario by the original authors, Ben Hecht and Charles MacArthur, and, with the signal assistance of John Barrymore in the central rôle, the motion-picture is thoroughly competent to invite comparisons with its model. While a certain amount of suspense has been sacrificed in the metamorphosis, this is amply justified by the rounded and memorable caricature of a Broadway producer given by Mr. Barrymore in one of the most magic performances of his career.

Where the play dealt only with a series of fantastic episodes aboard the crack flyer from Chicago to New York, in the course of which the manager recouped a lost fortune, the screen comedy increases his stature, showing him at rehearsals and in his private life, an incredibly vain, talented and impossible creature. The characterization of Mr. Barrymore, always verging on overacting, is superb. If not the greatest, he is certainly one of the select few among Hollywood's comedians. The language of "Twentieth Century," in the film as in the play, is rich, colorful and full of invective. Carole Lombard outdoes herself in the rôle of a temperamental actress and Walter Connolly, Roscoe Karns and Etienne Girardot are excellent in minor rôles.

* * * *

Double Door (AAA) is a more faithful, but no less successful, making over of a stage work to motion-picture terms than "Twentieth Century." Adhering closely to the plot of the Elizabeth MacFadden melodrama, said to have been suggested by the Wendel family, and retaining most of its dialog, it emerges as an exciting and spine-chilling thriller, designed to shock by its psychological implications rather than the crude devices of ghosts and gunshots. Since Mary Morris, of the original stage production, performs the chief rôle, it is a thoroughly entertaining excursion into melodramatics.

* * * *

While **Success at Any Price (AA)** is scarcely a triumphant screen production, it is considerably better than the John Howard Lawson drama, "Success Story," from which it stems. In the film, the sharp delineation of a ruthless, self-made business man, which made a striking single act on the stage, is developed smoothly and continuously. There is nothing novel about the theme and despite some shrewd dialog, there is nothing particularly to distinguish the production from a score of predecessors. Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., as the bitter and cruel man of affairs, gives an uneven, but frequently brilliant, performance, while Colleen Moore does much to lend conviction to the offering.

* * * *

No Greater Glory (AAA)—Adapted from Ferenc Molnar's novel, "The Park Street Boys," this is a moving study in child psychology. In the story of the battle between two groups of small boys, the film recaptures all the poignant tragedy of pre-adolescence.

* * * *

Whirlpool (A)—A haphazard celebration of paternal sacrifice, decorated with a lavish series of colorful backgrounds and graced with an exceedingly-assured portrayal of a difficult rôle by the promising actress, Jean Arthur.

ARGUS.

CURRENT FILM RATINGS

AAAA	AAA
Queen Christina, *Lady for a Day, *S.O.S. Iceberg, *F.P.1, *The Prize-fighter and the Lady, *Little Women, *Cradle Song, Catherine the Great, *The House of Rothschild, *The Lost Patrol, *You're Telling Me.	*This Side of Heaven, *It Happened One Night, The Mystery of Mr. X, Death Takes a Holiday, *Six of a Kind, *Wild Cargo, Viva Villa, We're Not Dressing, Twentieth Century, Double Door, No Greater Glory.

AAAA—Outstanding films
AAA—Recommended films
*Films suitable for children

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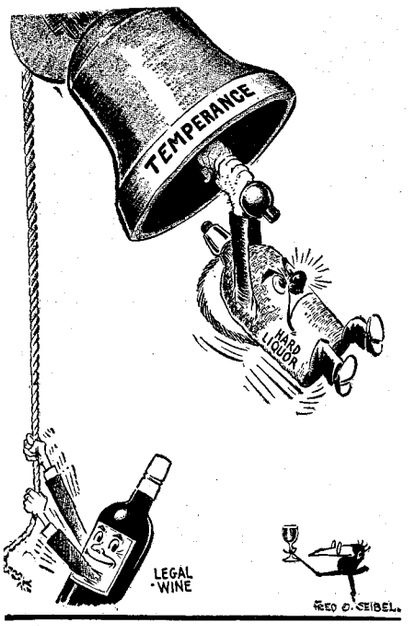
New Fronts in Campaign Against Liquor

Groups Attacking Temperance Problem Appear to Be Divided in Objectives While Dry Leaders Seek to Enroll "Youth Movement" Behind Reform Program

DISAPPOINTMENT at early results from the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment has been expressed in editorial comment upon Secretary Morgenthau's announcement of a determined campaign against bootlegging. The Treasury Department took over enforcement of the Federal liquor laws on May 1.

"Repeal . . . did not settle the liquor problem," remarked the New Haven *Journal-Courier*. "On the contrary it exaggerated it in many ways, as we in Connecticut have had rather special reason to believe. No more did it wipe the national slate at once clear of crime. On the contrary, kidnaping and hijacking at once boomed into new and lurid prominence."

Elsewhere, the same journal laments that



All Right, Boy, Let's Hear You Ring the Bell

—Seibel in the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*

the tax income in ten months of beer and wine sales and three months of hard liquor sales "can by no stretch of optimism justify the predictions that repeal would enable loyal citizens to drink their towns out of the red." The Women's Christian Temperance Union points to an increase of 55 per cent. in the number of patients taking the Keeley cure in January of this year as against January, 1933.

If there is confusion in the official liquor control forces, there appears to be no less among those voluntary organizations which oppose the traffic in alcoholic beverages. The "new front" in the struggle, as pictured to-day, is not so much a battle line as a disorderly series of disconnected skirmishes. Each group and organization attacking the problem is stressing not only its own objectives, but its peculiar methods of working and its traditional aloofness from all other similar groups.

Nor is this confusion characteristic of the organizations alone. Several dry leaders seem hesitant to commit themselves to any specific platform and frankly state that they are not through thinking about the problem. Some suggest that this personal uncertainty is shared privately by the responsible heads of most dry groups. Whether to take a realistic attitude and work for the control of alcoholic beverage traffic or to "let them stew in their own juice" and to persist in working for prohibition is a question unanswered in many minds.

Drys have been somewhat disturbed, too, by a liberal tendency in their ranks. Some leaders speak of temperance, as well as of prohibition and total abstinence. In his recent "Alcohol—Its Effects On Man," Dr. Haven Emerson, associate of Prof. Irving Fisher in the Alcohol Information Committee, has a chapter on "Conditions for Permissible Uses of Alcohol" as a beverage. This tendency, which is to be found among former ardent drys, is said to have been strengthened by the orderly acceptance of beer and wines eleven months ago. Leaders point out that prohibition repeal did not repeal the effects of alcohol, and that the problems arising from those effects are no less pressing than ever.

Crusaders' Objectives

Fred G. Clark, National Commander of The Crusaders, lists as the organization's present objects:

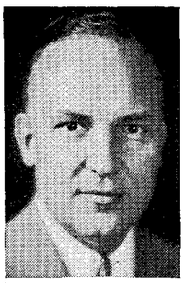
1. Education to show young men the "harmful effects of alcohol." The quotation-marks enclose Mr. Clark's words. Crusaders preach "true temperance"—again his term.

2. Enactment of liquor control laws by the various States which will take the alcoholic traffic out of politics. The Crusaders are promoting a "model liquor law" based upon the recommendations of the Fosdick-Scott-Rockefeller report.

3. Some plan to remove "temptations" which the profit-motive implies. In other words, while Mr. Clark and his associates would not like to have the Government directly in the liquor manufacturing and retailing business, he would like to see some system which would remove the profit from these activities.

Several of the established temperance organizations have announced similar aims. The Anti-Saloon League talks about the progressive education of the youth to the point where demand for beverage alcohol will be cut off entirely. Fred A. Victor, superintendent of its New York State branch, favors the setting up of a governmental commission, or "authority" (he illustrates it by the Port of New York Authority), which could manufacture and distribute liquor until such time as it can be done away with. Mr. Victor suggests the use of profits in maintaining State police forces and such institutions as prisons and hospitals. The Anti-Saloon League is interested, too, in obtaining enactment of sound State control laws to keep alcohol out of the hands of political manipulators.

Similar major points of agreement can be found between the Crusaders and the W. C. T. U., but a point of disagreement crops up. Mr. Clark insists that he would like to cooperate with these and other dry organizations and leaders. He points out the greater efficiency of the effort to safeguard youth and control the traffic if such cooperation were made effective. But he says the dry leaders refuse to meet him.



© Underwood

Fred G. Clark

Account has to be taken, it is pointed out, of the varying sentiment in different parts of the country. The East generally is for a minimum of restrictive control, cheap liquor, easy to obtain, and plentiful.

In general, dry organizations are attacking the problem through education, agitation (the W. C. T. U. is attempting a "write-a-letter-to-the-editor" campaign) and prohibitory legislation by small units such as towns, countries and even by wards, or other small units, of cities. An Allied Youth leader says, "It is not conceivable that Allied Youth should cooperate with any other organization on any program short of actual prohibition." Incidentally, Allied Youth appears to be the only dry organization which is gaining in strength.

Realistic View Predicted

Dr. Daniel A. Poling, founder of Allied Youth, in commenting upon the work of Allied Youth in Detroit, remarked, "Hope (of dry cooperation) lies in the youthful mind." Several dry chiefs have expressed despair of any effective cooperation among dry agencies under their present leadership.

Meanwhile, a new organization for liquor control is mentioned by some leaders as a more than likely probability. Its origin is expected from the National Municipal League's committee headed by Frank O. Lowden, former Governor of Illinois, and the Fosdick-Scott-Rockefeller activities. Such a movement, if formed, is expected to take a more realistic viewpoint in the whole matter than any of the dry organizations now in the field. It will base its program on the fact that prohibition has been admitted by the country to be the wrong way to tackle the problem. It will seek to eliminate the profit-motive from the beverage alcohol traffic. It will work, pending accomplishment of this, toward the enactment of State control laws which will keep the whole business out of the hands of the politicians.

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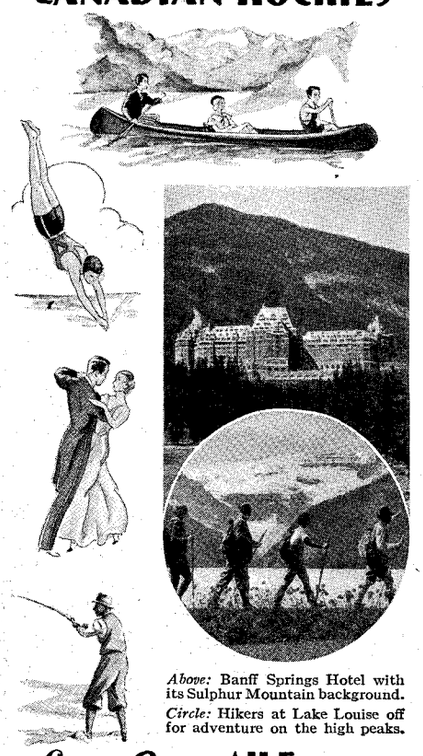
Banff Lake Louise and Emerald Lake in the CANADIAN ROCKIES



Above: Banff Springs Hotel with its Sulphur Mountain background.
Circle: Hikers at Lake Louise off for adventure on the high peaks.

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ATLANTA ST. PAUL TORONTO MONTREAL
OTTAWA WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

Topics in Brief

THE Methodist conference decided not to fire its Cannon.—*Dallas News.*

A STRANGE name appeared in the news the other day—King Emmanuel of Italy.—*Toledo Blade.*

ANYHOW the present Democratic Administration doesn't look upon the fleet as a floating university.—*Detroit Free Press.*

"That's No Wolf"

—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*

AFTER its warfare with Dillinger this country can dare any nation to tell us we are unprepared.—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

RUSSIA is at last about to become a civilized occidental nation. A chain of 5- and 10-cent stores has been launched.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

A LOT of men who are vociferously against "regimentation" by the Government have not had a day of real liberty since they were married.—*Council Bluffs Nonpareil.*

WE may have overnight flights to Europe in five years, says Glenn Martin, famous aircraft builder. Most likely the flights will be from, not to, Europe, the way things are going there.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

DR. WILLIAM MAYO remarks: "There might be situations in which nudism would be strictly disadvantageous." Ah, yes! And if a sunburned nudist stepped on a hornets' nest in a briar patch, that might be one of them.—*Boston Herald.*

THE Federal Treasury says that it has made $10,000,000 on its investment in government securities, and it made a whole lot more than that out of its gold holdings by reducing the value of the dollar, but other people, of course, don't have the Treasury's speculative privileges.—*Indianapolis News.*

SINCE radios have been installed in automobiles preachers reach more people than ever before.—*Florida Times-Union.*

BACK in 1908 the Kaiser told an American newspaper man that war is necessary. Well, he found out.—*Wichita Eagle.*

IT appears that the great occidental powers can neither understand Japan nor undersell her.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

IT's time for one of the physical culture magazines to poll the country on what it thinks of the Nude Deal.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

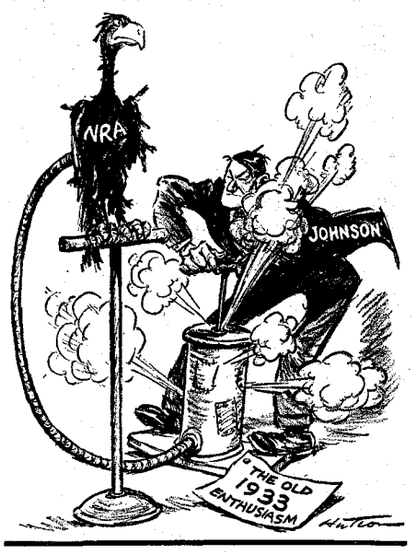
THE Administration certainly is giving debtors a break. A dollar is scarcely worth what it costs to collect it now.—*Thomaston (Ga.) Times.*

SMEDLEY BUTLER says the Japanese have originated nothing in the military art. We believe, tho, they were the first to "launch a defensive."—*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

FEARS are now expressed that too many college men are yielding to the fascination of economic study when they ought to be learning to play better football.—*Washington Star.*

IT seems to us that the Missouri Senator who ragged Huey Long for not having gone to war was taking an unfair advantage of a conscientious objector's well-known antipathy for fighting.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

SOME day some film company will depict an actual scene in the editorial rooms of a big daily newspaper showing the force quietly at work instead of a floor littered with papers and reporters and copy boys dashing around like a flock of chickens with their necks broken.—*Florida Times-Union.*



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"The Old Pump Ain't What It Used To Be"

—Hutton in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*

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ACTS LIKE MAGIC ON SWOLLEN TIRED, ACHING, PERSPIRING FEET

Boston Plans Drive for Taxes

More than 30,000 persons and corporations owe the City of Boston $18,151,872.01 on back taxes as of April 30. A collection drive seems certain on the theory that nearly all of this amount can be paid. Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield already has told the assessors that a big tax-gathering campaign is necessary.

Keystone

Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield

While not enjoying the success which had been anticipated, Newark, New Jersey, Philadelphia, and New York also have conducted campaigns against taxpayers in arrears, but the general sense of responsibility aroused among citizens has been regarded as advantageous.

Most of the Bostonian delinquents appear on the 1933 lists, the number being 29,329. On the 1932 list there are 2,562 persons and corporations unpaid. As there are many delinquents on both rolls, the estimate of 30,000 is looked upon as reliable.

Mayor Mansfield has conferred with Robert F. Duncan of New York, a tax-drive expert with recent experience at Newark, and with William Minot, who has been asked to head a committee for determining the wisdom of a collection campaign in Boston.

New Deal for Mexico, Too

There is a New Deal in store for Mexico, too. Just as the Kremlin has its *Piatiletka* for Soviet Russia, so has Chapultepec Palace its Six-Year Plan for the nearest Latin-American neighbor of the United States.

Josephus Daniels, who has been American Ambassador in Mexico for a little more than a year, is enthusiastic over the project to provide more schools in Mexico and advance the return of prosperity. Good roads and land for the workers are parts of the program drafted by President Abelardo L. Rodriguez and his National Party Cabinet. These plans will get under way by the first of December of this year.

"The outstanding policies of Mexico's Six-Year Plan are four," Mr. Daniels told Washington newspaper men when he arrived at the Capital for a brief visit.

These are:

1. The donation of land to those who have long been tillers of the soil, but have no ownership of it.
2. Universal public education.
3. Construction of good roads.
4. Extensive development of irrigation projects.

In addition to these four major points, Mr. Daniels has seen encouraging signs of a New Deal for Mexico in many directions, but the most gratifying omen is that of progress along educational lines. The most radical changes, however, are being wrought along agricultural lines, for Mexico is fundamentally an agrarian nation.

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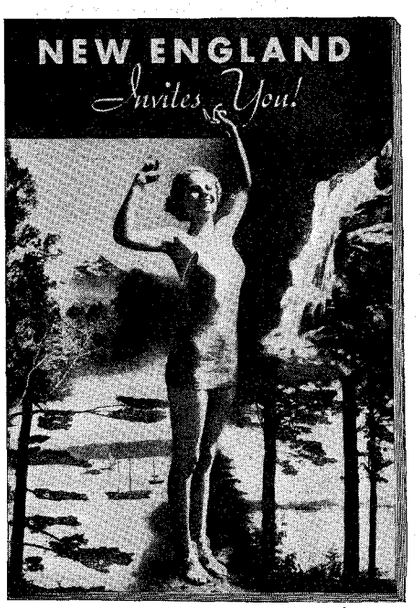

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World Peace Crusade Urged At Convention of Women

Women from China, Japan, Syria, and Europe, listened the other day to an American housewife and grandmother urge them to a crusade of peace—a peace which "means having security and a chance to live at least a fairly satisfactory life with some leisure and some color, not merely work with very little return for that work."

Pach Bros. photograph

Mrs. Harrie R. Chamberlin

The speaker had just come from a visit to her grandson, "Baby Billy" Donner Roosevelt, who lives at Villanova with his mother, when she addressed nearly 3,000 officers, members and guests of the Y. W. C. A., gathered for their biennial convention in Philadelphia. The White House grandmother was full of homely advice, born of the experience of one who has lived and served.

"I feel," she said, "that women should concentrate on preaching a crusade of peace. They reach into their communities and can show exactly what we mean to be a crusade of peace. But before we think of international peace, we must set our own country in order first."

A pleasant-faced young woman from Holland, Miss Cornelia M. Van Asch Van Wyck, world head of the Y. W. C. A., was equally insistent that the path to peace and happiness lies clear and straight ahead. She bundled Fascism, Communism, and Naziism together and condemned them for having "chosen the cheap and easy way of great promises for actual life which can not be fulfilled." Christianity, she said, should be made as "clear in purpose" as these three systems. The Y. W. C. A. "must bring to the world a needed example of solidarity and sacrifice. The central aim of the Y. W. C. A. is to build Christian womanhood and to apply it to personal, family, national and international life."

Labor Movement Indorsed

In late years the Y. W. C. A. has developed wide freedom in thought and action, and it was not surprizing, perhaps, that the convention, without a dissenting vote, gave its support to birth-control legislation. It adopted a resolution, offered by Mrs Kendall Emerson of New York, saying that the association "should work for a furtherance of social legislation such as measures which will provide that the dissemination of birth-control information shall be placed under authorized medical direction."

The convention indorsed the labor union movement, and gave its approval to a social program which included minimum wages and limitation of hours of work, unemployment and sickness insurance, old-age pensions, abolition of child labor, and adequate appropriations, to protect the basic institutions of education.

Mrs. Harrie R. Chamberlin, of Toledo, was reelected president of the National Y. W. C. A.

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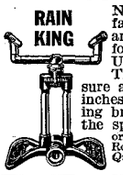

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Is World Talking Itself Into—or Out of—War?

(Continued from page 29)

means of informing and expressing public opinion. In such countries, the press, the platform, the radio, the cinema—these are strictly controlled by the governments. The people thus hear one side only of the case—what is supposed to be their own side. What "the other fellow" has to say is withheld.

They are told that war always has been and always will be. They are not told that slavery always was, but now is under virtual world-wide suppression, that polygamy always was, but now is declining, that cannibalism was wide-spread, but now is almost unknown, that leprosy, once general, now is localized, and so with other plagues. They are not told that great and varied civilizations in America and India and numerous peoples in Africa find it possible to develop without any general resort to arms.

During the last year or two, a veritable library of war books has been published. A number of them—by Spengler, Nickerson and the rest—surround the mind with an environment of nightmare. Hitler himself writes not of his cause, or of his career, but of his "battle."

Broadly, there emerge two storm clouds, and the suggestion is that they now are associated. Germany and Japan are suspected of playing the same game.

Germany has redrawn her pre-war map of Mittel-Europa. In schools this map is submitted to children as a part of their education. Not only does it include the political Germany defined by her present frontiers. It suggests a racial and cultural Germany which would embrace German-speaking Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Schleswig (now belonging to Denmark), and Austria. If Alsace-Lorraine is not added, it is for prudential reasons only.

Acme

Adolph Hitler

Japan also pursues a policy of expansion. Commercially she is challenging western and particularly British trade, especially in textiles, throughout the whole of eastern Asia, including India; and the British Empire is mobilizing frontiers against Japanese imports. Politically, she has brought Manchukuo within her sphere of influence, and, in the person of the Emperor Pu-yi, established an indirect claim to suzerainty over China.

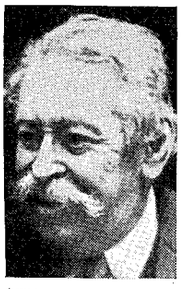
Her doctrine for the Far East is a Monroe Doctrine. Approached by Britain, the United States, and France, all of whom have interests in the Far East, Japan adjusts this doctrine—for the time being—to existing treaties, guaranteeing the integrity of China and the open door. Japan, however, is opposed to China's having intimate dealings with any Power save herself, and, above all, she resists the idea of China's obtaining arms from western Powers.

The latest speculations associate Germany and Japan in an unwritten entente. As described, it is directed against Russia. Germany would keep Russia busy in the West. Japan would keep her busy in the East.

A Russo-Japanese war would be according to precedent, but the idea of a Russo-German war needs to be explained.

The proposal is that Germany should suspend her quarrel with France. Do not allied financial interests control the industries of the Rhineland on both sides of the frontier? What does Germany gain by any further attempt to batter down France's refortified Verduns?

Also, Germany should avoid any further challenge to Britain—we may add the United States—on the high seas. It is annoying to lose colonies, but the German colonies were not very valuable.



Acme

Aristide Briand

Let Germany turn her whole attention to the East, but in a new direction. Italy, France, and Britain bar her way through the Balkans to Syria and Palestine. However, Germany still can break through the Ukraine and around to the north of the Black Sea.

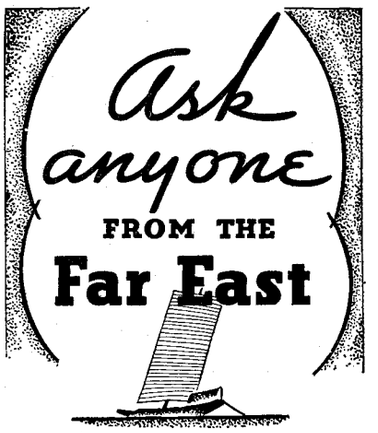
According to the pessimists, therefore, the entire world of Europe and Asia from Tokyo to the Rhine to-day is overshadowed by vague and monstrous schemes of aggression. The German-Japanese policy, as adumbrated, challenges the United States, Russia, and the very existence of a dozen of the smaller countries. To suppose that such a new map could be drawn except with blood for ink is unthinkable.

There is another side. Every dictator begins with bellicosity. That was true of Mustapha Kemal in Turkey, of Pilsudski in Poland, and of Mussolini in Italy. It is true of Hitler. No less true is it that dictators, as they feel their responsibilities, begin to calm down. There are signs that Hitler is arriving at years of discretion.

Two powerful deterrents operate on the situation. The first is the fear of consequences. The war-lords know what happens in these days to war-lords. As Emil Ludwig tells them, whoever wins the next war, they who wage it will be obliterated.

Second, there is the supreme fact that, throughout the English-speaking world, the situation can be watched with clear eyes and discussed without censorship. It is one thing for intending belligerents to commit a crime in the dark. It is another thing to set about it in broad daylight.

Apart from all diplomacy and Leagues and armaments, what Bismarck called the imponderables have to be taken into account. Mankind does not want war and does not much care who governs the Ukraine. In such a war there will be no victory and no defeat—only revolution. The rulers who try to force war on mankind are signing their own death warrants.



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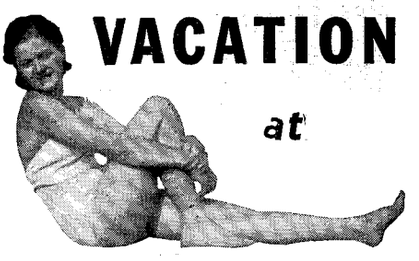

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Shall the Ladies Join Us?

As Women Draw Nearer to the Records of Men in Sports, a Question Is Raised: Will the Playing Fields of America One Day Be Ruled by Amazons?

By Fred Wittner

AN unknown sufferer has bequeathed words of homely, warning wisdom to male posterity—and preferred to remain anonymous for fear of the one who drove him to write the words—but a hundred years ago, he just couldn't know the half of it. Read his mild-mannered wisdom:

Where is the man who has the power and skill
To stem the torrent of a woman's will?
For if she will, she will, you may depend on 't;
And if she won't, she won't; so there's an end on 't.
—copied from the pillar erected on the mount in the Dane John Field, Canterbury

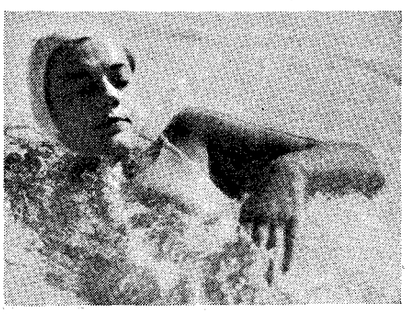
Perhaps it's just as well, because there's no telling what he would have written had he been around to see Helen Hicks shooting a round of golf in 72, Lorna Whittelsey skippering a racing yacht, Babe Didrikson playing baseball, Stella Walsh running a hundred meters or Helen Wills Moody serving a tennis ace.

Those of us sharing his philosophy—probably the entire male population—have been viewing with alarm the rise of women in sport, because we've always pointed with pride to the playing fields and waters as man's unassailable domain.

"Go ahead," we've grudgingly condescended, "smoke our cigarettes, share our suffrage, work our jobs, but show us any of you who can play golf like Bobby Jones, or smack a tennis ball like Bill Tilden, or swim as fast as Johnny Weissmuller. That'll hold you for a while."

Ladies Won't Be Held

But it *won't* hold the ladies! I say this because I have been examining a list of some forty-five sports, ranging from archery to yachting, which newspapers report during the year. Of this number I can select only boxing, football, ice hockey, rugby, water polo, and wrestling, as pastimes in which I doubt women will ever be able to compete with any skill.



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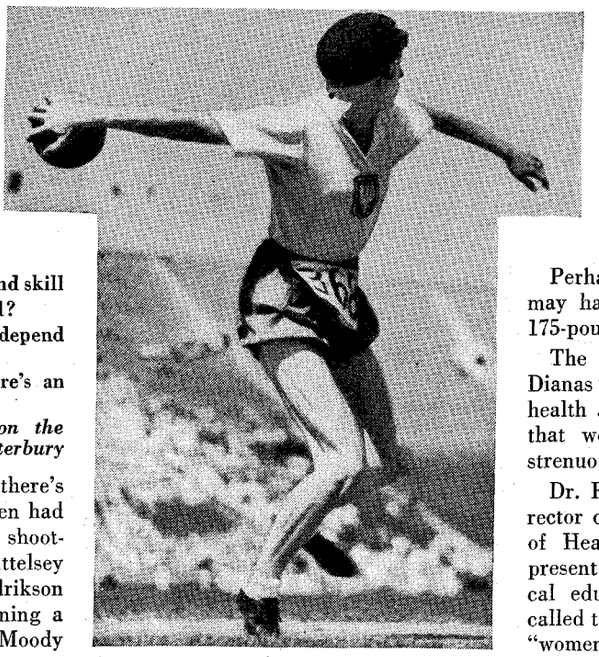
Eleanor Holm Jarrett, back-stroke champion, demonstrates conclusively that beauty often survives vigorous sport



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Stella Walsh, the modern woman's version of the ancient Discobulus, hurling the discus in the 1932 Olympic Games

The fact that Bea Gottlieb was able to win an eighteen-hole golf match from the Prince of Wales proves only that some of the better women athletes are already ahead of the average men. But there are many other instances of real feminine athletic ascendancy worthy of consideration.

For example, did you know that Stella Walsh (Stanislawa Walasiewicz) ran 100 meters during the 1932 Olympic Games at Los Angeles one second faster than Thomas E. Burke, who won the championship during the 1896 Olympics at Athens? Did you know that Helen Hicks almost embarrassed the officials of the Plandome (Long Island) golf course by just failing to lower the men's record for eighteen holes? Did you know that Lorna Whittelsey makes a practice of beating the best men skippers on Long Island Sound and that Hilda Mueller, of Bay City, Michigan, is considered on a par with the leading professional outboard motorboat drivers? Did you know that Helen Madison swims 100 yards free style in 60 seconds, which around 1900 was considered the *ne plus ultra* of masculine achievement? Did you know that Thyrza Innes sculls from Putney to Mortlake on the Oxford-Cambridge boat-race course in twenty-five minutes twenty-five seconds, while a good man sculler would be delighted with himself if he could do twenty-three minutes on the 4¼-mile stretch of tidal water?

Barnard College has estimated mathematically that the freshman woman of 1934 stands almost an inch taller, is about three pounds heavier and has a greater lung capacity of some fifteen cubic inches than the lass of 1921. Going back farther, she stands two inches taller and weighs seven pounds more than the one who entered in 1890 when no self-respecting girl would permit herself to be seen in the open playing a man's game.

Perhaps at that rate by the year 2000 we may have—perish the thought!—six-foot, 175-pound women.

The chief criticism of our developing Dianas and Amazons has come from the health and educational leaders who claim that women's athletics are entirely too strenuous.

Dr. Frederick Rand Rogers, former director of the New York State Department of Health and Physical Education and present dean of student health and physical education at Boston University, has called the Olympics and other competitions "women's greatest enemy, because they will cause her to lose her womanliness."

"Speaking bluntly," he says, "one of the most precious of girls' characters is endangered. Games like basketball and baseball are competitive sports. They develop ugly muscles—muscles ugly in girls—as well as showing scowling faces and the competitive spirit. As an inevitable consequence girls trained in physical education to-day may find it more difficult to attract the most worthy fathers for their children."

Beauty Survives Sport

The rebuttal came from Mrs. Ada Taylor Sackett, of the women's committee of the Amateur Athletic Union:

"The girl who competes in athletics," she says, "isn't tempted to expend her nervous energy in cigarette smoking or tax her strength by remaining out until early morning hours, and the muscles she develops are the same as those of her sister who dances night after night. It is the

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Helen Jacobs, new queen of the tennis courts, leads the assault on another of man's athletic domains

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sister, tho, who has the strained look because of lack of sleep. As far as attracting a worthy father for her children is concerned, the fact that a girl is trained in physical education should help her use her head along with her heart when it comes to selecting a life mate."

The argument that women will eventually have their beauty and charm destroyed by vigorous competition does not seem justified when one observes the survival of those qualities in such veteran athletes as Eleanor Holm Jarrett, Georgia Coleman, Sonja Henie, Alice Marble, Sarah Palfrey, Betty Robinson, and Helen Wills Moody.

Probably the most classic example of man's last stand was the action last year of The Jockey Club, which is the governing body of the thoroughbred turf in New York State, when a twenty-year-old girl applied for a license as a trainer of race-horses, the first woman to make such a request in its history. The girl was Mary Hirsch, daughter of Max Hirsch, one of the most famous trainers in America.

The fifty august gentlemen who make up The Jockey Club were dumfounded. No woman had ever held a jockey's or trainer's license in the history of the organization. This was no time to set a precedent. After considerable pondering, they hit upon one slender reason for refusing her application. In the rules of racing under Rule 209, it is stated:

"No person shall be allowed to train horses . . . where The Jockey Club exercises jurisdiction, until he shall have obtained from the stewards of The Jockey Club . . ."

The use of the masculine pronoun "he" saved the day for men and The Jockey Club this time. But not for long, it is ventured.

The Yankees Shift the Spotlight to Baseball's Side-show

The Yankees are on a rampage that promises to corner the American League in mid-season. Johnny Allen, the right-hander from the Carolina country, fired the first warning gun when he helped the Yankees trounce the St. Louis Browns 14-1, with eleven strike-outs. That gave Manager McCarthy the added strength he was looking for on the mound. The young and nimble backbone of his infield—Rolfe and Heffner—have lived up to highest hopes and promise to give the Yankee pitchers invaluable support and the comfortable feeling that comes with the knowledge of that support.

And Babe Ruth is violating every tradition by putting sand on the skids and staging a real comeback. In short, the strength of the Yankees has shifted the interest to the game's most prosperous side-show—the race for home-run honors.

Sam Murphy, the "Old Scout" of the New York *Sun*, commented on the prodigal Ruth:

"Ruth is hitting about as he did in his good years. The old swing is there, the eyes that were recently pronounced perfect can see the ball as they did in his great years, but what is worrying Babe's legion of admirers is whether he will weather the hot days that seem to be here a little bit ahead of schedule."

But in the battle against the summer heat that reminds a veteran's legs of their long service, Ruth will have the support of a fighting team of Yankees that would have done credit to the great seasons of the late Miller Huggins. That team won't need Ruth in the line-up on all the dog-days that have been heralded by the steaming days of early summer.

The opposition is forming and the other clubs are taking added interest in the race for the home-run flag. The Boston Red Sox have announced a contemplated extension of their left-field stands. The owners claim that they need more seating capacity, but sports writers believe that the move was proposed in order to give Julius Solters a little closer target to score his home runs in. Such handicaps are scattered throughout the Big League ball parks, with short fences favoring the left-handed hitters.

Thus, left-handers Ruth and Gehrig, with a winning team back of them to ease the pressure, still have the edge over such right-handers as Jimmy Foxx in the handicapping for the home-run race that promises to hold the spotlight until the World Series.

Marathon Veterans Fading

In most parts of America, a marathon connotes a long-distance dancing or watermelon-eating contest; but around Boston, a marathon still means running.

At the recent Boston A.A. Marathon—the thirty-seventh—201 runners lined up at the start. In all probability, the representatives of America in the 1936 Olympics were in that field. And against that field, a weather-beaten little Finn trotted home first—doggedly determined and silent as is the habit of his people. David Komonen licked all the young upstarts who would have dethroned the old-timers.

But the race saw most of the veterans fade. Clarence De Mar finished in sixteenth place, eight men back of his position last year. The American Olympic team of 1932, Henigan and Michelson, finished arm-in-arm—in the rumble seat of an automobile. And crowding the veteran leader was the probable next American Olympic representative — young Johnny Kelley.

Sports Calendar

Golf

June 7-9—National Open Championship, Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, Pennsylvania.

Horse Racing

June 7—The American Derby, Washington Park, Chicago, Illinois.

Track and Field

May 25-26—I.C.A.A.A.A. Championships, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

June 9—National Marathon Championship, Washington, D. C.

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Sport Shots

A Lady Won the Kentucky Derby after all. Mata Hari and Bazaar were left well in the wake of Cavalcade; and the only filly that ever won the Derby, the late Regret, still clings to that record. Still it was "Ladies' Day" at the Derby, for Cavalcade won in the colors of Mrs. Isabel Dodge Sloane. Cavalcade's victory capped a remarkably successful season for his owner. Her horses have won all four of the important fixtures for three-year-olds this year—the Florida Derby, the Wood, the Chesapeake Stakes and the Kentucky Derby. A good record for any man!

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Mrs. Dodge Sloane

* * * *

While Rugby Waits for an International in America, soccer sends an All-America squad to compete in the world championships that begin May 24 in Rome. It is a peculiar fact that soccer has never taken hold in America as it has in the British Isles, where it is as popular as baseball is in America. Perhaps the fact that soccer hit upon the same playing season as football in the colleges can explain its stunted growth. Tho there may be emphatic denials, it is becoming increasingly evident that the colleges have made football the National Sport instead of baseball. It is a safe prediction that rugby will soon outstrip soccer, largely because the Rugby game has chosen to compete against baseball instead of football.

* * * *

An Open Tennis Tournament has been held and a champion crowned—all of which drew not a handful of head-lines. But the game was court tennis. The finals were played between two professionals—Walter Kinsella and William Standing. Kinsella won and became the first open court tennis champion in America, just nineteen years after he defeated Jack White for the professional title.

* * * *

A New Game of Football was demonstrated by Andy Kerr at Colgate. Twelve men played on a side—the twelfth man acting as field general—and a novel system of scoring was introduced: Every first down netted one point. Kerr argues that this system of scoring a point for every first down will eliminate all tie games.

* * * *

Rowland Wolfe Is Still an Amateur—How many remember that he is the boy who won the first Olympic gymnastic championship for the United States at Los Angeles? He has since perfected his art, but he clings to his amateur standing rather than yield to the lure of "the big top" and "the daring young man on the flying trapeze." Don Francisco, of Ringling Brothers' Circus, said to Wolfe: "No man has lived who can duplicate your work."

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Eastern Rowing Honors at Stake on Derby Day

A Proven Yale Crew and an Untried Cornell Boat Will Test Princeton This Saturday on Housatonic at Derby

Derby Day (pronounced "Durby") at Yale takes its name from the fact that a triangular crew race is rowed on that day on the Housatonic River near the town of Derby, Connecticut. Some four years ago, Derby Day had grown to be more social than athletic. A colorful tradition brought most of the Juniors at Yale out in toppers and cutaways—"dressed to the nines for the races."

Keystone

The Yale boat in a trial run over the Derby course

It is a tribute to the unsmiling determination of Ed Leader, Yale's man-driving crew coach, that the crew race has survived the social aspects of Yale's Derby Day. Of course, there are still a large number of undergraduates at Yale who would rather watch a good outboard motor-boat race than a trio of crawling crews—that spirit has grown during the past three years that have seen Yale crews left in the wake of a Harvard boat at New London.

But crew has staged a comeback at Yale that can rival both the crew and football team at Princeton. Leader has molded eight young giants into a boat-load that averages better than 185 pounds in weight and six feet, two and three-eighths inches in height. Yale has beaten Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Pennsylvania, and Columbia this spring without being pressed. The impression gained, even across a hundred yards of intervening water, is one of tremendous, untried power. But there is nothing rough about that ruggedness—such a fault is unknown in a Leader-coached crew.

Cornell has yet to display any real ability simply because the boat from Ithaca has yet to meet any crew of accepted power. The Cornell crew outrowed Jim Ten Eyck's Syracuse boat, a boat that keenly felt the loss of their veteran stroke, Defois Seigfried. They go against Yale and Princeton as a dark horse with only an outside chance to win.

Princeton was outrowing Harvard on the same Saturday that saw Yale pull away from Columbia and Pennsylvania. That leaves the fight for the Big Three title to be decided this Saturday at Derby. The Princeton eight averages but six pounds less than the Yale boat; but study the strokes. Aikman Armstrong, Princeton stroke, weighs only 165 pounds and stands an even six feet tall. Johnny Jackson, stroke in the Yale boat, weighs 190 pounds and stands six feet three inches tall. That would be a case of polish *vs.* power if Jackson had not been coached by Leader.

There is the feeling that even in a sprint race, as the Derby pull will be, the Leader-coached Yale boat will develop the necessary polish under pressure—and then the power will tell.

Open Golf Championship

Prescott S. Bush, chairman of the United States Golf Association championship committee, has announced that 1,027 nominations have been received for the sectional qualifying rounds. The New York and Chicago sections lead the twenty other districts with 158 entries each, and the total tops last year's list by 112 entries.

Thirty-six players have been granted exemptions from the qualifying mill on a basis of their records last year. Those exemptions include most of the colorful names in golf. Notable among those not entered is the name of George T. Dunlap, national amateur champion.

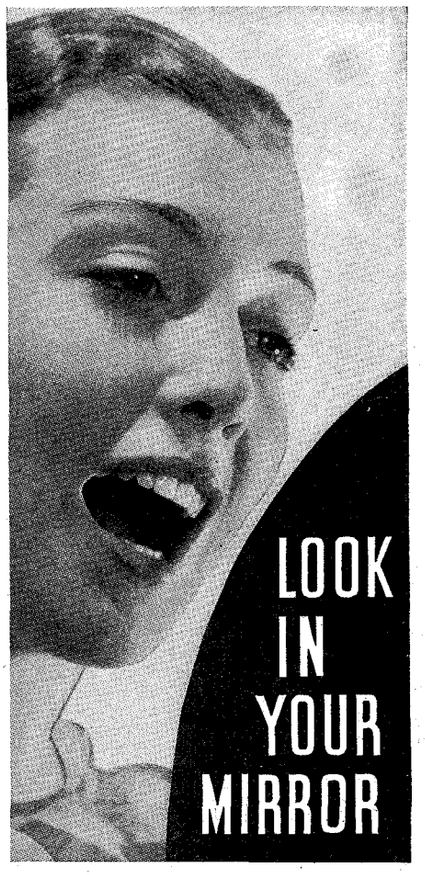
With over a thousand players entered for a shot at the open crown in golf, the question might well be raised: Just what *is* the American National Sport?

Mile Duel Moves Outdoors

The duel between Glenn Cunningham and Bill Bonthron that literally "made" the indoor track season has been moved out onto the cinder track. And the determined Gene Venzke, the fighting miler who chased Cunningham and Bonthron home all winter, has joined the troupe in the race for a new world's record for the mile.

The battle begins at Princeton on June 16—run over the same fast track that carried Oxford's Jack Lovelock to his record of 4:07.6 last July.

The duel will be continued on the Pacific Coast. Bonthron and Venzke will compete against Cunningham in the National Collegiate A. A. Meet Championships in Los Angeles on June 23.



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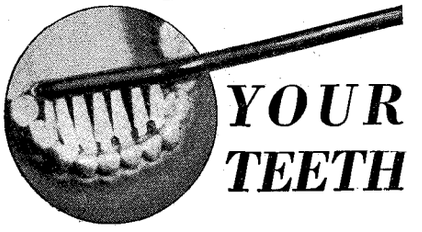

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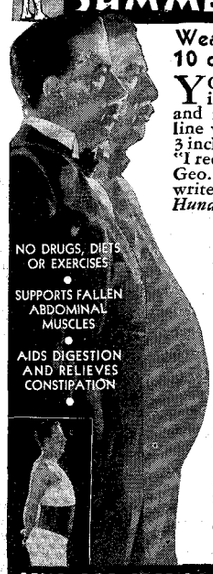

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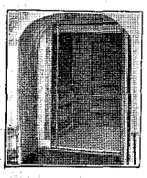

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Doubts "Chicago Has a Heart"

Red tape—forty-nine cents worth of it—prevents six-year-old Emma Johnston from rejoining her family at New Richmond, Wisconsin. Hungry, without money, her father, mother and seven brothers and sisters are waiting hopefully for the child to return from Chicago.

As far as her worried parents know, the blonde, blue-eyed youngster is in the Chicago Home for the Friendless. Emma is believed to have been taken there after recovering from scarlet fever in a Chicago hospital. On March 19, when the automobile in which the entire family was traveling West to find a new home broke down, the child was taken to a hospital by health officers.

Told the girl had recovered, the father sent $3.26 he had borrowed to Cook County authorities to buy a half-fare ticket from Chicago to New Richmond. A few days later he received a terse reply to send more money, since the ticket cost $3.75. To make matters worse, the juvenile authority said transportation from Chicago and return must be provided for a companion for his daughter. This will cost approximately $15.

New Richmond's justice of the peace has been assured by the general passenger agent of the Soo Line that the child will not need a companion and that a half-fare ticket is sufficient.

In Chicago, a newspaper published a picture of the family below a caption saying, "Chicago Has a Heart."

"Chicago has a heart all right," said the father, "but it's a pretty hard heart that will keep a little girl from her parents because they haven't forty-nine cents."

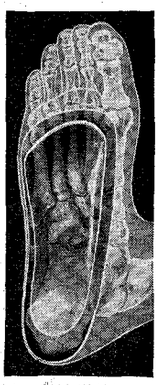
Radio to Open World's Fair

Rear-Admiral Richard E. Byrd, who is keeping a lonely vigil in Antarctica studying South Polar meteorological conditions, will share with President Roosevelt the honor of opening the second season of the Century of Progress Exposition at Chicago on Saturday, May 26. Through an electrical impulse flashed by short-wave radio from his shack, Admiral Byrd will turn on a pyrotechnic display in the Lagoon Theater, in which his greeting will be spelled out in fireworks.

The impulse, created by the dot-and-dash sounds of a wireless telegraph key, will be routed via Little America, Buenos Aires, and New York to the fair-grounds. A radio-telegraph receiver in Little America will bring in his Morse message. As it comes in, the sound of the clacking key will be picked up by a microphone and transmitted over the air by the Columbia Broadcasting System's Antarctic Station, KFZ, to the Radio Corporation of America's short-wave relay station at Buenos Aires. From there, it will be flashed on to New York, and, thence, by wire to Chicago and the rest of the nation.

The ceremonies will take place during the regular weekly broadcast from the Byrd Expedition and will be heard over the nation-wide Columbia network between 10:00 and 10:30 P.M., E.D.S.T.

FOOT AND LEG PAINS?



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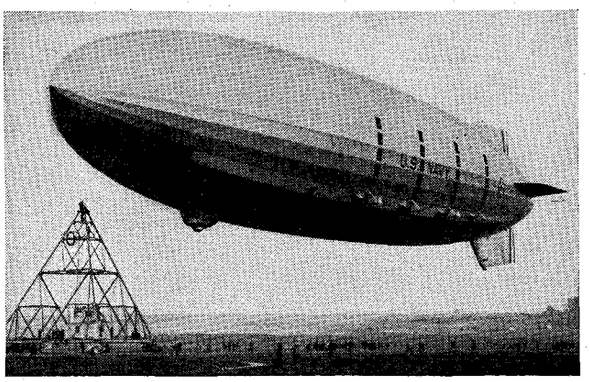
Great Armada Comes East to Salute President

(Continued from page 11)

cers and enlisted men— have taken part for weeks in a mass migration by steamship, train, and motor-car, toward Eastern ports, principally New York, where the longest shore-leaves will prevail during the Fleet's stay of almost a month.

New York will greet the Fleet this year in the serene and care-free atmosphere of peace—far unlike that day after Christmas, 1918, when the fever of war had not abated and the pulse of victory still beat fast. That snowy December morning Franklin D. Roosevelt reviewed the ships, which British Admiral Lord Beatty had dubbed his "Comrades of the Mist," from a secondary post as Assistant Secretary of the Navy. This time, as President, he will again meet the Fleet in these same waters—but he will review nearly 100 ships, instead of ten battleships, the number in the Sixth Battle Squadron which Admiral Hugh Rodman brought back from Europe after the German High-Seas Fleet had "come out" at last and surrendered.



Keystone

Air-ship *Macon*, theoretically destroyed in maneuvers off Cuba

The President will hear the twenty-one-gun salute rather than the nineteen-gun Cabinet salute he heard then; he will find Admiral Sellers on the flag-bridge of the *Pennsylvania* instead of Admiral Henry T. Mayo; he will see the *Pennsylvania* coming home first at fourteen knots, instead of the *Arizona*, which led the Victory Review with three enormous American flags, one from each peak and a third from the jack-stay snapping in the biting wind which swept the harbor.

Aerial Review Planned

He also will review the Navy's Air Force, dozens of planes taking wing from the giant carriers *Saratoga* and *Lexington*, which will follow the *Pennsylvania* in column into the harbor. After the planes are launched and pass the *Indianapolis* in review, the aerial squadrons will engage in simulated dive bombing attacks, the laying of smoke-screens, and other demonstrations. Finally those war-ships which are to berth in the Hudson will proceed to their anchorages, headed by the President's flag-ship, the *Indianapolis*.

The thirteen battle-ships of the Battle Force scheduled to appear in this year's review with Vice-Admiral Walter R. Sexton as flag-officer are: The *Pennsylvania*, flag-ship, Commander-in-Chief, United States Fleet; the *California*, flag-ship, Commander, Battle Force; the *West Virginia*, flag-ship, Commander, Battle-ships; the *Tennessee*, *Colorado*, *Maryland*, *Nevada*, *Texas*, *New York*, *New Mexico*, *Mississippi*, *Oklahoma*, and the *Arizona*. Besides these capital ships, the Battle Force includes six cruisers with Rear-Admiral Charles F. Courtney as flag-officer aboard the *Trenton*; and thirty-one destroyers headed by Rear-Admiral Edward C. Kalbfus, aboard the light-cruiser *Detroit*. The Scouting Force has ten cruisers with Vice-Admiral Harris Laning as flag-officer and twenty-four destroyers under Rear-Admiral Adolphus E. Watson. The Submarine Force under Admiral Greenslade has eight boats and the Base Force, and there are twelve supply and repair craft in the Train Squadron.

After the review, Admiral Sellers, who has held high commands in the naval service, will be transferred on June 15, to superintend the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland. He will succeed Rear-Admiral Thomas C. Hart. Admiral Reeves, now Battle Force Commander, will run up his four-starred blue flag as Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet. Altogether twenty-five admirals of varying rank will be shifted at this time.

Battle-ships will remain at anchor in the Hudson for public inspection. President Roosevelt has authorized a $40,000 PWA allotment for the city to dredge Pier 90, Hudson River, to accommodate the huge *Saratoga* and *Lexington*, aircraft carriers. Smaller vessels will be berthed in the East River, at the Navy Yard in Brooklyn, and at the Staten Island piers. On June 17, the Fleet will scatter to various Atlantic ports.

This gigantic fleet movement, costing the Government $2,000,000 in fuel alone, assumes a much wider significance than the merely sectional interest involved. It is true that the Navy Department wishes to pacify Eastern ports which complained after the transfer of the Scouting Force to the West Coast in 1932. There is the desire, too, to spread the spending of money by sailors and their families between the two coast-lines—no small item when a pay-roll of nearly 50,000 men is involved.

The 1934 cruise began soon after Congress passed the Vinson bill authorizing the expenditure of $500,000,000 within five years to build the Navy up to treaty strength under the naval limitations agreement made at London in 1930. President Roosevelt signed this bill on March 27.

The sea pageant showing our naval array in all its grandeur and efficiency also comes as the great Powers prepare for the Naval Conference of 1935, date and place as yet unset. The present ratios expire, unless extended or revised, in 1936.

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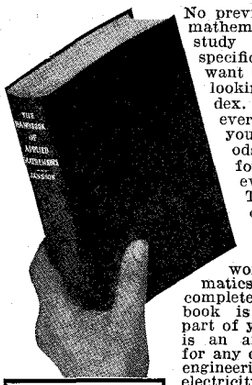

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The Week in Business Summarized

High-Priced Bond Market and Continued Improvement in Employment and Pay-rolls Viewed by Experts as Presaging Speedy Resumption of Activity in Business

By Endicott G. Rich

WITH the assembly of the Republican National Committee for the purpose of appointing a new chairman less than a fortnight away, unusual importance attaches to the sudden lull that has come upon business activity. Already the effort has been made to uncover political significance in the situation by ascribing it to a breakdown of the national recovery movement.

The consensus of expert economic and financial opinion holds it an evidence of sensible caution in a period when, many executives believe, the Government is in course of reducing its own supervision and returning to private enterprise a more direct control of affairs.

Not even by the most enthusiastic supporter of the Roosevelt program can it be denied that much of the previous forward urge has subsided. Preliminary indications are that retail trade declined in April. The movement of freight by the railroads failed to gain seasonally. Unsettlement in the stock market was succeeded by acute weakness which carried all groups, except the industrials, below their March lows and down to the levels of last January.

Basic Factors Analyzed

But, as is always the case, the significance of the basic factors which comprise the shifting picture of business activity depends upon the interpretation put upon their movements. Thus Ambrose W. Benkert, Chairman of the Board of Brookmire, Inc., and an economist who, for the most part, has followed Mr. Roosevelt's program with approval, had this to say of April's showing:

"In regard to the preliminary evidences of a reaction in retail trade, it is pertinent to note that March was an exceptionally good month. All of the Easter shopping fell in March, whereas April often gets a substantial part of this business. As to the decline in car loadings, the explanation is to be found in the lighter movement of coal. Prior to April, unseasonably cold weather and low consumer stocks of fuel resulted in abnormally heavy coal loadings. This is no longer true.

"Continued improvement in industrial employment and pay-rolls affords some basis for believing that heavy consumer-buying will soon reappear. Betterment in the capital-goods industries would make this certain."

Mr. Benkert attributed the weakness in stocks to the scramble by speculators to lighten their holdings of silver and other commodities following publication of the President's attitude toward silver legislation at this session of Congress and, of the commodity markets, he declared:

"It is fairly obvious that current demoralization is predicated, at least partially, on liquidation of speculative positions originally taken in hope of further inflationary moves."

Similarly optimistic is the outlook of George E. Anderson, well-known business commentator, who sees in the high-priced bond market a definite prelude to recovery. He noted recently that, with slight exception due to special causes, every period of business recovery in the United States in recent years had been preceded by a marked rise in the average price of bonds. Even in years of depression, he pointed out, there was gradually built up a large total of unusual funds by the savings of all classes of people, which does not enter the normal channels of investment in long-term securities.

Some are hoarded, some go into savings banks, building and loan associations and the like, while the remainder becomes time deposits in commercial banks. Ultimately, however, they all seek long-term lodgment and find it first in high-grade bonds.

Assurance of the existence of an adequate supply of capital is of little practical aid to the capital-goods industries so long as the restrictions of the Securities Act and the stock exchange control measures interfere with its employment. This contention, which has been emphasized again and again by the Durable Goods Industries Committee of the NRA, was raised again in the recent appeal by twenty-eight industrialists, presidents of corporations in all sections of the country, led by W. B. Bell of the American Cyanamid Company.

The measure, this appeal declared, would "set up a barrier to the free flow of private capital into industrial enterprises, so essential to reemployment of labor and to the furnishing of capital for immediate recovery." In making public the appeal, Mr. Bell said:

"This group of representative industrialists has been organized to demand for business the justice which is not now a part of the pending stock exchange regulation bills. It will endeavor to awaken every business man to the fact, apparently little realized, that while ostensibly this legislation is intended to eliminate only recognized speculative abuses from the security exchanges, actually more than 450,000 firms throughout the land with no Wall Street connection would be brought under the strangling regulation of a Federal bureau."

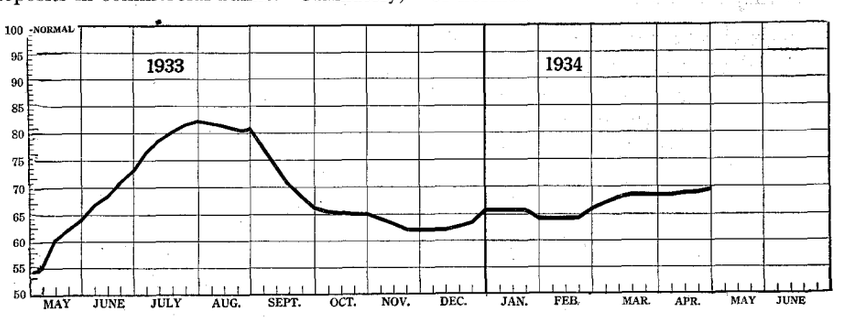
The pressing need for improvement in durable-goods industries is disclosed in the accompanying table. Nevertheless, the consensus among usually well-informed observers foresees a speedy resumption of activity and the practically complete failure of the effort to make political capital out of the situation.

The Literary Digest's curve of The Course of Business rose again for the last week in April to a level 69.99 per cent. of normal.

Factory Employment and Pay-rolls in March, 1934

(as percentages of 1923-25 average)

Consumers' Goods	Employment	Pay-rolls	Durable Goods	Employment	Pay-rolls
Textile Fabrics	98.4	80.8	Stone, Clay and Glass	52.1	34.7
Wearing Apparel	99.4	81.4	Iron and Steel	70.0	51.3
Leather and Shoes	92.7	84.4	Electric Mach.	61.8	43.8
Food	96.2	82.2	Machine Tools	70.9	57.4
Paper and Printing	93.7	77.7	Non-ferrous Metals	75.1	56.8
Drugs	103.1	92.6	Lumber	48.5	31.9



The Course of Business

This graph is a composite of several well-known indices of business activity. The curve has been corrected for secular trend and for seasonal fluctuations. In terms of percentage deviation from normal it records the actual course of business by weekly intervals from May, 1933 to the end of April, 1934

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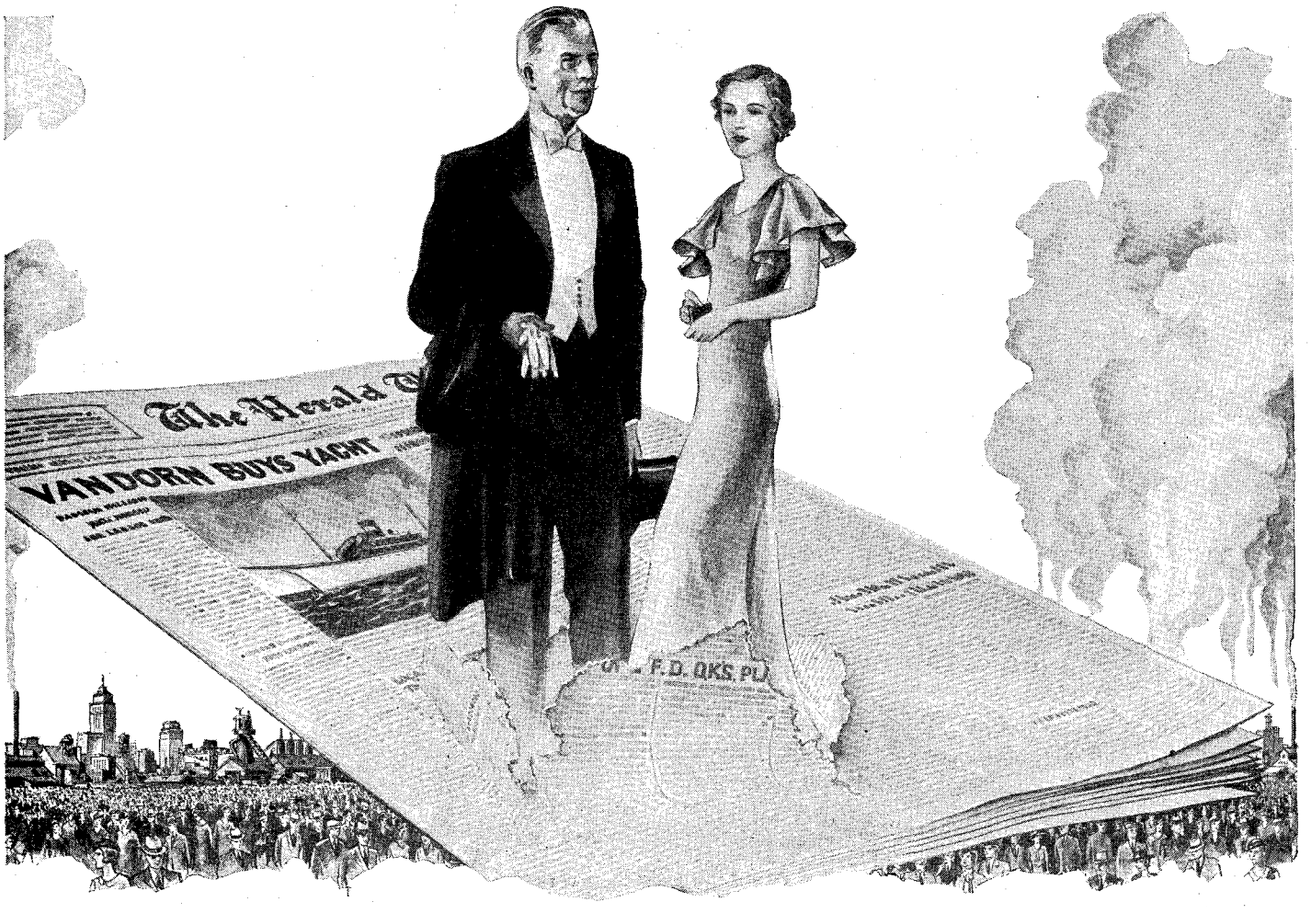

Big Spenders Make the Front Page

. . . but thirty million wage-spenders make business for the nation's factories

MRS. ANDOVER GILTMORE spends $50,000 on a party to introduce her debutante daughter. *The society pages flutter in the hands of a million feminine readers*... Plain Mrs. John Citizen buys herself a brand new refrigerator —*and does not get a line on any page.*

J. Goldback Van Dorn's order for a $1,000,000 yacht rates big headlines on the front page... Ed Workingman planks down his cash payment and signs the papers that get him the long desired sedan. No one hears of it but his family and the neighbors.

Though the trumpets of publicity blare when the big, spectacular purchases are made, the nation's business doesn't thrive on what the millionaires buy. *The great army of average families, with their small, month-by-month expenditures for the modest luxuries of life,* are the ones who keep the life blood flowing through the arteries of commerce. They don't pay cash in full. They buy on their pledge of industry, integrity and thrift. They pay as they earn.

Instalment financing was planned and developed for these millions of families. For four years they have been holding back. This year with skies brightening, and new hope arising, they are more than ever eager to take advantage of it. Industry must meet them half-way. Manufacturers and dealers who are making the credits available to them will reap the harvest.

Commercial Credit Company, founded in 1912 with $300,000 capital, pioneered in time payment financing. Today its companies employ 1700 people and more than $39,000,000 of capital and surplus. In the past twelve months it financed more than $250,000,000 of sales. Its charge for services is moderate. It carefully supervises collections to protect both buyer and seller, taking every care to avert loss to either. Its successful administration releases a great buying power for the upbuilding of America's business.

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Weather Alarms World Wheat Markets

Against Background of Low Prices and Huge Surpluses Come Reports of Great Spring Drought Suggesting Crop Failures

Speculative interest has been centering on wheat these last few days. And with good reason, as the stock market has remained in the doldrums, refusing to become unduly excited about silver talk at Washington.

Against the background of low world prices, huge accumulated surpluses, and unworkable crop reduction plans, came the reports of a great spring drought, suggesting crop failures in the United States and Canada. Customers, old and new, crowded into the offices of LaSalle Street commission houses. A buying wave swept the Chicago Wheat Pit, pushing prices up twelve cents in a week and on one day reaching the highest permissible sessional rise of five cents. May wheat went to ninety cents as compared with the season's low of seventy-one and a half. Other grains moved in sympathy.

© 1934, by the Chicago *Tribune*

What the Farmers Are Thinking About

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*

Naturally, the threat of crop failure in the Grain Belt is of serious concern to Washington. Government plans for increasing the wheat-processing tax because of recent low prices may be held in abeyance. It would seem Providence had stepped in to aid the Administration in its crop-reducing program handled by the AAA, but this may be more than balanced if the drought actually wipes out small crops, puts thousands of persons on the dole, and compels the spending of unexpected millions by the FERA. It is planned in many areas to waive the requirement that farmers reducing acreage plant a certain minimum—they may not be able to raise any wheat. Other farmers have petitioned Washington to be allowed to plant feed crops on land taken from corn or wheat production.

Wide-Spread Drought

Both winter wheat—now coming up—and spring wheat—for which this is the normal seeding season—are affected by the dry weather. Kansas, the premier winter wheat State, had the driest April in twenty-four years. Day after day, great dust storms hid the sun. Recent showers and rain to come may save part of the crop, but the actual damage already has been considerable. The same conditions have obtained all through the winter wheat States. The latest governmental crop report available has shown serious crop deterioration in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Montana, Nebraska, Missouri, and Kansas.

In the spring wheat States to the north, according to most recent reports, dry weather has been no less fatal than in the winter wheat belt. Planting has been hampered and the recently sowed wheat will not germinate without moisture.

Nor are these conditions confined to the United States. Dispatches from Winnipeg have been telling of seed blown out of the ground in Manitoba, and great dust storms, after which the roads were "drifted over with dust piles almost as big as winter snowdrifts."

Further afield, Argentina's bumper wheat crop has bedeviled current international conferences and quota plans, and Russia expects a greatly increased harvest. But in the rest of Europe there have been smaller plantings. Bad crop weather in the Danube Valley spread into Germany and Italy.

Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace has called the drought in the Mid-West the worst since 1894. He would not predict that the cut in wheat production would overbalance the expected 270,000,000 bushel carryover from last season's crop.

It is too early to make any estimate of the damage to the spring wheat crop. But in the case of winter wheat the Department of Agriculture's April 1 estimate was 491,793,000 bushels. This was cut to 461,471,000 on May 1. These estimates compare with the very short crop of 351,000,000 bushels in 1933, and a five-year average of 632,000,000 bushels.

There is another side to this story. Conservative market experts remind us that speculative movements always go too far and that it does not take much of a weather story to stir up a flurry in the grain markets. If there is normal rainfall from now on, the wheat crop may not be greatly below the average.

The fact remains that even with a very considerable diminution of American production this year the world apparently still has too much wheat.

Perhaps it will be easier this year to use some of the carryover wheat surplus. Frederick Murphy, writing in the Minneapolis *Tribune* after his return from the Rome wheat conference called attention to the fact that from 1927 to 1934 the accumulated excess increased by 440,000,000 bushels. Mr. Murphy estimates that the producers of the world will have to cut down their production by 250,000,000 bushels in order that the excess may be absorbed in three years.

Exporting is going to be a difficult matter again this year, partly because domestic prices are higher than in Liverpool.

Will More Wool Be Used?

Between 1922 and 1933 consumption of wool dropped off in this country by 100,000,000 pounds. This has been due partly to the competition of rayon. But to the New York *Journal of Commerce* changes in living habits are more important.

For instance, improved house-heating and the general use of the closed car have helped change our fashions. "Women no longer call for heavy weights in worsted dress fabrics." "Warmth without weight" is the fashionable thing in coatings and overcoatings. In men's wear the trend is to lighter weights. "Time was when all-wool blankets were used in every home," but "to-day strictly all-wool blankets are becoming uncommon," and part-wool goods, in some cases with a very small percentage of wool, are now chiefly used in making blankets. All this, of course, simply means that less wool is being consumed.

Can the trend be changed? The chief hope is a change in fashions, like the one that helped the cotton manufacturers. There was, indeed, a change in favor of wool during the past winter, "altho it may yet prove to have been only a temporary development in response to the extremely cold weather." In the coming months advance ordering should indicate whether the trend away from heavier-weight goods has really been reversed.

Fewer White-Collar Jobs

During the next ten years 10,000,000 white-collar men will have to change to manual labor, and another 15,000,000 manual workers of to-day will find it necessary to take up work different from that to which they have been trained.

Such is an estimate made in a radio speech by Dr. Morris Viteles of the University of Pennsylvania. This emphasizes the fact that while unemployment may be reduced, the old stability of the job is probably gone forever.

To meet the new situation the individual should no longer choose a vocation and train exclusively for it, but should try to increase his general skill and dexterity so as to be able to apply it in any one of various ways. Industry, said Dr. Viteles, can help—and is indeed beginning to do so—by training its workers "in the principles and practises of the jobs to which each can be most easily transferred in case of replacement of his job by machines, of changes in company practises, or of temporary economic depression."

Another Try at Rubber Control

In spite of the failure of the Stephenson plan several years ago, the rubber-producing nations, including Great Britain, Holland, and France, have agreed to restrict production for five years in order to steady the market and use up a growing world surplus.

Last week they adopted a definite plan to reduce exports on a basis of assigned quotas, which will diminish at prearranged dates, actual reduction beginning in August.

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From Our Readers to Our Readers

A tax plan to aid veterans—More firearms wanted—The buttonhole issue—The high cost of liquor—Communism and the "brain trust"—The English System and the Metric.

Taxing Aliens to Pay Veterans

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—There are millions of aliens who reap the full benefit of our protection and laws but do not think enough of this God-ordained republic to become citizens. At the same time several millions of our ex-doughboys are justly demanding some compensation for the hazardous service they rendered us in the Great War. Why not tax the traitors within the gates, the aliens and the Socialists, pacifists, Communists, etc., and with the receipts pay the veterans?

EZRA BROWN.

Providence, R. I.

Arming Citizens to Fight Crime

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—From all I can learn, Senator Royal S. Copeland and his misguided cohorts propose to put further restrictions upon firearms and ammunition. The situation the Senator desires to achieve is commendable, the logic deplorable! Does the Senator believe that lethal weapons can not be bootlegged from Spain or Germany? Does the Senator know that with the aid of a hack-saw one of the deadliest hand arms obtainable can be produced within a half-hour from an automatic shotgun? Does the Senator presume to think that a felon engaged in kidnaping, bank robbery, or murder, worries much about being arrested for carrying weapons?

No! I say the Senator has the cart before the horse! His proposed legislation would infringe only upon the honest man. It would be much better if every citizen of the United States were encouraged to buy either a rifle or pistol and learn to use it efficiently under police supervision upon police target-ranges. I tell you that every crook would think twice if he knew that within a small radius of the scene of crime fifty men were armed and capable of planking a bullet through his head at sixty yards.

W. G. SPICKER.

Logan, Utah.

Shirt Makers, Awake!

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Will you please to do me the favor of publishing this letter to the shirt makers of the U.S.A.? If they may be urged to heed my call, you will be favoring millions of other men of our country, and all the rest of the world where shirt wearers are living, by the abolition of a great aggravation.

Why, in the use of common sense, are all shirts made with the buttonholes slit vertical instead of horizontal, excepting the one at the top? A button-hole so made does not hold the button when the least pull is given to it, and shirt makers have been damned to the greatest depth for this mistake. Verily cursed by millions of men.

Shirt makers, wake up! You are following in a rut worn deeply by thoughtless men who taught you your business. Use a good idea of your own, for I'll give you this one free of charge, that you may give comfort to your customers, and call off the cursings you repeatedly receive throughout the world. If it has been a joke, you have played it plenty far enough.

LLOYD H. BRUBAKER.

Petrolia, California.

"Back to the Bootlegger"

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Now that repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment is in full effect, the people who voted for it are disappointed and disgusted. Only the very rich can afford good liquors. A quart that cost $1 in pre-Volstead days now sells at $8 to $10. Legal "rot-gut" which is supposed to drive the bootlegger out of business sells at $3 to $4, while the bootlegger continues to prosper. Light wines and beers which were to be liberalized as a poor-man's beverages, are still expensive. From the moment the brew is started until it is consumed one tax after another follows. The governments, State and national, have made repeal a farce, and threaten to drive the business back to the bootlegger. We can well afford to see hard liquor strictly controlled, but light wines and beers should be made cheaper in the interest of true temperance.

FRANK A. LINSTER.

Cleveland, Ohio.

Russia and the "Brain Trust"

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—If the "brain trusters" who are helping to put over the New Deal for the American people have followed some of Soviet Russia's plans in getting our Government back into the hands of the common people and out of the hands of the big financial interests, there is no reason for those who believe in liberty and justice to become very much alarmed.

If the Russian form of Communism is adopted in the United States it will be because the selfish interests who have heretofore dominated this nation are unwilling to cooperate with the President in trying to put through various plans intended to bring about a greater share of prosperity to the millions of toilers who have been poverty-stricken for more than four years.

W. E. CRAMPTON.

Sulphur Springs, Texas.

It Used to Be the Other Way About

—Macauley in the New York *Daily Mirror*

The Hodgepodge English System

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—In the April 28 issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST is a protest against the metric system. I would like to point out the fact that many of those who advocate the "English system" do so because they have no idea of how complicated it really is. How heavy is a man weighing twelve stone? How tall is a horse fifteen hands high? How long is a rope? Or a chain? How large is 12-point type?

Neglecting units of weight and volume, who would prefer to memorize the following table of units in preference to the decimal system?

1 mil	=	0.001 inch
1 point	=	1/72 inch
1 line	=	1/12 inch
1 barleycorn	=	1/3 inch
1 nail	=	2.25 inches
1 palm	=	3 inches
1 hand	=	4 inches
1 span	=	9 inches
1 quarter	=	9 inches
1 foot	=	12 inches
1 cubit	=	18 inches
1 pace	=	30 inches
1 yard	=	36 inches
1 ell	=	45 inches
1 fathom	=	6 feet
1 pole	=	16.5 feet
1 rod	=	16.5 feet
1 perch	=	16.5 feet
1 rope	=	20 feet
1 chain	=	either 66 or 100 feet
1 bolt	=	120 feet
1 skein	=	360 feet
1 furlong	=	660 feet
1 cable length	=	720 feet
1 mile (statute)	=	5280 feet
1 mile (nautical)	=	6080.20 feet
1 knot	=	6080.20 feet
1 league (statute)	=	3 statute miles
1 league (nautical)	=	3 nautical miles.

The above system is a hodgepodge of units developed by people in different industries and at different times in our history. Lines and points are familiar to printers, hands are familiar to horsemen, a farmer can tell you the length of a rod, a surveyor knows the length of a chain, and a sailor the length of a cable. Why develop an entirely new system when the metric system is giving perfect satisfaction in most countries of the civilized world?

Ithaca, N. Y. B. L. HERRINGTON.

A Correction

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—In the May 5 issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST there appears an article entitled "Civil Service Sharpens Its Teeth" by Fred Arnold. In this article it is stated:

> "Be it remembered that neither Federal nor State employees pay Federal income taxes, but that any increase in the Federal budget may be reflected in increased taxation of the incomes of those who do."

It is desired to call your attention to a misstatement in this connection. *Federal employees do pay Federal income* taxes, even tho State employees do not. Federal employees do not pay State income taxes, while it is understood that State employees do.

C. D. HERTZOG,
District Manager.

Seventh U. S. Civil Service District, Chicago.

[Judging by the number of letters we have received on this subject, almost all civil service employees read THE LITERARY DIGEST.—Editor.]

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The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Walked Home?—In reminiscent mood Credulous Tillie opines that coffee isn't the only thing that's fresh when dated.—*R. C. in the Springfield Union.*

Gets 'em Going and Coming.—SCHULTZ—"Your opening sale has closed. What now?"

SCHWARTZ—"Our closing sale opens."—*Boston Transcript.*

Plus Saccharin.—A whale's tongue is found to contain 8 per cent. of the oil in his system. In political messiahs we believe the proportion is heavier, even.—*New York Sun.*

Heavenward Path. — It's never necessary for a man to have his face lifted. If he is patient it will grow up through his hair.—*Toledo Blade.*

Referred to Mr. Milquetoast.—Our idea of a pacifist is the man who will not even accept military brushes as a gift.—*Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal.*

Any Bank President Missing?—The skeleton of a shark sixty feet long has been dug up in North Carolina. That makes our biggest get-rich-quick promoters seem pretty tiny.—*Grand Rapids Press.*

Impromptu Howler.—TEACHER—"William, construct a sentence using the word 'Archaic.'"

WILLIAM—"We can't have archaic and eat it too."—*Avery Powell in the Florida Times-Union.*

Miserly Bossy.—The city-dweller was reading a newspaper when he was heard to exclaim, "Even the cows are doing it now!"

"Doing what?" inquired his wife.

"Hoarding," he replied. "Right here in the head-lines it says, "Light native cow hides 7c.'"—*Tit-Bits.*

Green Lights Set.—It has been suggested that we should not lend our support to the new wine-flavored lipsticks. Instead, with summer coming on, we have been asked to throw our support to a phosphorescent lipstick which will shine in the dark.—*Malcolm W. Bingay in the Detroit Free Press.*

And Freedom Shrieked.—Huey Long, United States Senator from Louisiana, warned and bewared the nation for an hour and a half Wednesday, working up to this remarkable peroration:

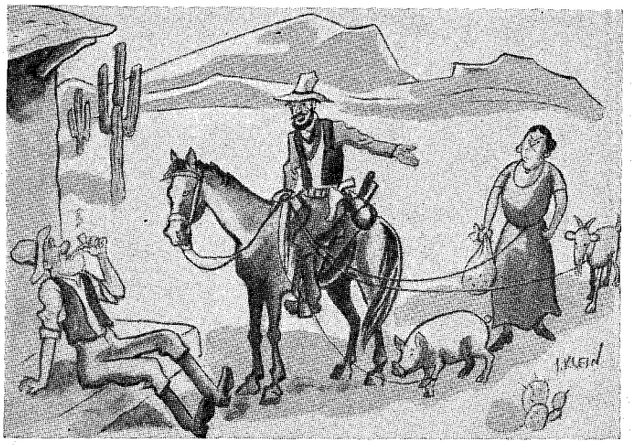
"You can spur a horse just so long, but finally the ship of state will sink."

Fine work, Huey! You smelled a rat and nipped it in the bud.—*Grand Rapids Press.*

Where's That Slipper?—Here is something else that will turn the paternal face red. Some day the little codger will ask, "What did *you* do in the great war between the United States and Dillinger?"—*Howard Brubaker in The New Yorker.*

Low Bridge!—

Twinkle, twinkle, movie star,
Out in Hollywood so far;
Don't you hold your head so high—
You'll bump your nose against the sky.
—*Olin Miller in the Atlanta Journal.*



"Look, paw, all the things I won from California Joe at poker"
—*Judge*

Becoming Tie.—Even if Dillinger has had his face lifted, the job won't have general public approval unless it is done with a piece of rope.—*Clyde Moore in The Ohio State Journal.*

Who's His Dentist?—"I haven't much time for meals," said the 'bus driver, "so I generally have a bite at the wheel."

"That's a bit tough, I should think," said his listener.—*Montreal Star.*

Aren't We All?—

THE SPIRITUAL TYPE

I can not steal. I can not lie.
Indeed, my sins amount to nought.
Though candidly, the reason why
Is, I'm afraid of getting caught.
—*Margaret Fishback in Life.*

Some Speed, Too. — Slit skirts are stylish in Paris, says fashion note. Now there's our idea of knee action.—*Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal.*

Playing Safe. — "My husband wired me from Paris on my birthday asking whether he should buy me a Rembrandt or a Titian. Now, which would you have?"

"Well, as far as that goes, most of those French cars are very good."—*Toronto Globe.*

Born Financier.—BUSINESSMAN (who had got on in life)—"Yes, when I first came to New York I had only a dollar in my pocket with which to make a start."

INTERVIEWER—"How did you invest that dollar?"

BUSINESSMAN—"Used it to pay for a telegram home for more money."—*Chelsea Record.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

Life of the Party.—A sunny tempter gilds the edges of life's blackest cloud.—Guthrie.—*Oakland (Cal.) paper.*

Save the Pieces!—The craft is designed to circle around ships, dropping depth charges a dnert cthsfiqA,-ofi.....—*Sikeston (Mo.) paper.*

Any Slaughtered?—

MAN KILLED, FIVE
SLAIN IN MINE WAR
Akron (Ohio) paper.

Somebody's Always Taking the Joy Out of Life.—Detective T—— arrested Helmer J—— on a charge of accepting a bride.—*New York paper.*

Page the Republican National Chairman.—Cosmic rays are known to have an electric energy ranging up to three billion votes.—*Pennsylvania paper.*

Nature's Reviver.—Mr. and Mrs. William Wright H——, Jr., inhale some of that lovely fresh air after services at St. B——'s.—*Caption in a New York tabloid.*

Genuine Antique.—Coupé, 1924—Model T; perfect condition; 82 years old; wife doesn't want me to drive; cheap.—*Kansas City (Mo.) paper.*

Probably Done With Mirrors.—

WILL BUILD YOU HOME
ANYWHERE and take your home as part payment. —*Ad in a Boston paper.*

Were Their Faces Red!—

THIRD SESSION OF
LEGISLATURE PROROUGED
BY GOVERNOR DEBLOIS
—*Charlottetown (P. E. I.) paper.*

Shrdlu Unharmed? — At the hospital, Mrs. —— explained that she stepped on a piece of soap and skidded right out the window. Her only injury was a wrecked etaoin etaoin.—*Beckley (W. Va.) paper.*

Pure Hypothesis, Watson.—H. M. S——, cashier and president, was shot down as he stood in a bank-cage to-day and authorities late to-night canvassed a possibility he might have been murdered. — *Dayton (Ohio) paper.*

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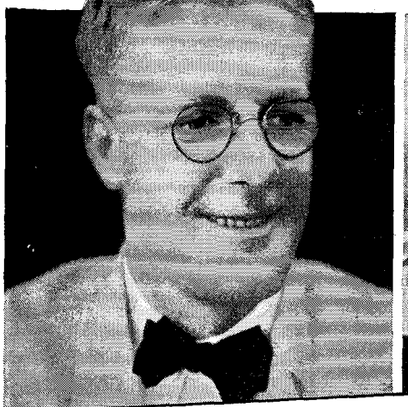
"Building a Canal—or Buying a Car—*Good Engineering* Counts"

★ A CERTIFIED INTERVIEW WITH CONSTRUCTION ENGINEER FRANK VIOLETTE ★



1. "We depend on steel for safety in the Canal and in our buildings. We've found it's positive proof against everything from termites to earthquakes. So I knew that, in a car, a Safety-Steel Body would be the strongest."

"We punish cars down here...but let me tell you how my Plymouth takes it"

FRANK VIOLETTE is a modest man. He talks very little about his supervising millions of dollars' worth of Panama's construction. But ask him about cars . . .

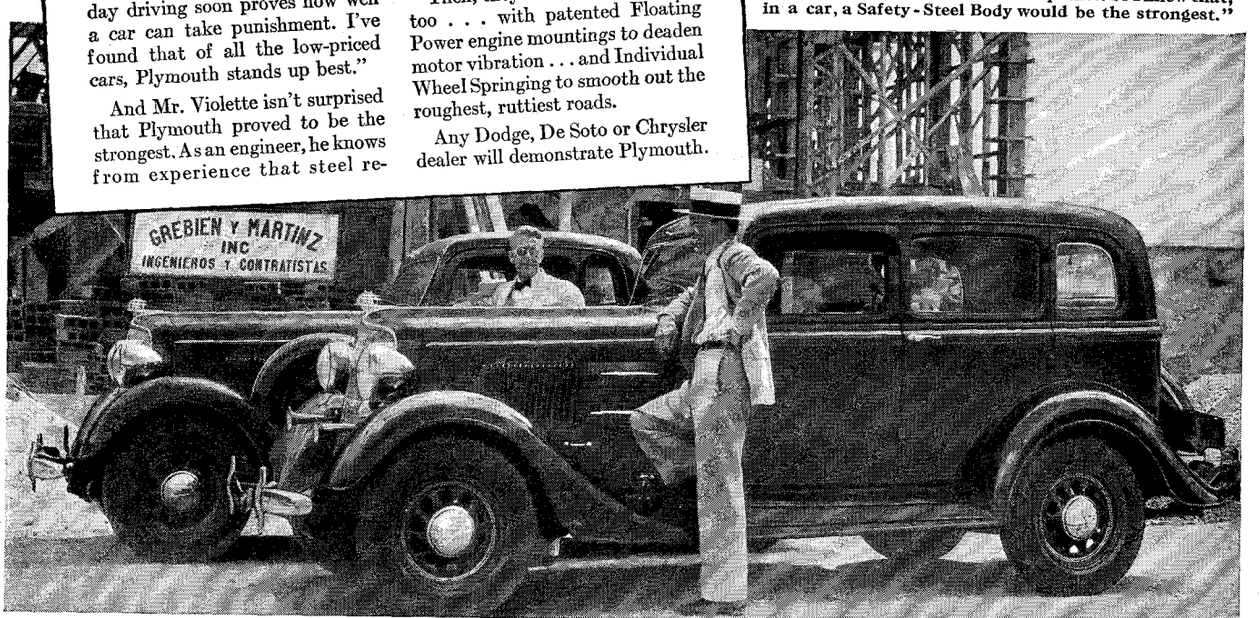
"In the Canal Zone, our everyday driving soon proves how well a car can take punishment. I've found that of all the low-priced cars, Plymouth stands up best."

And Mr. Violette isn't surprised that Plymouth proved to be the strongest. As an engineer, he knows from experience that steel reinforced with steel is the safest form of construction.

But Plymouth engineers didn't stop with this one safety feature. They also gave Plymouth Hydraulic Brakes—the safest brakes made.

Then, they built in *extra comfort*, too . . . with patented Floating Power engine mountings to deaden motor vibration . . . and Individual Wheel Springing to smooth out the roughest, ruttiest roads.

Any Dodge, De Soto or Chrysler dealer will demonstrate Plymouth.



2. Mr. Violette and Mr. Martinz, President of the construction company with which Mr. Violette is associated, each with his DeLuxe Plymouth. Plymouth prices begin at $530 at the factory. Time payments to fit your budget. Just ask for the Official Chrysler Motors Commercial Credit Plan. Duplate Safety Plate Glass *throughout* at the lowest extra cost in the industry (only $10 on the DeLuxe Sedan).

PLYMOUTH $530 AND UP AT THE FACTORY DETROIT

IT'S THE BEST ENGINEERED LOW-PRICED CAR

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